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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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1 July 1985

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

GERMAN EXPERTS STUDY PROBLEM OF NONINSURED PAYMENTS ARREARS

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT in German
20 May 85 p 2

[Text] vL. Hamburg--The Africa Association--an amalgamation of German enterprises engaged in Africa business--on behalf of the Federal Economics Ministry in Bonn has made two surveys on payment delays of claims by German creditors not covered by Hermes export credit guarantees against customers in African countries. The first survey, completed in 1984, had found transfer arrears in the case of the ten countries studied, in individual cases going back as far as the early 70's (in the case of Uganda). These arrears were relatively high for Zaire (DM 32 million), Zambia (DM 27 million), Sudan (DM 24 million), and Morocco (DM 5 million). The second survey, just completed, showed that Sierra Leone has arrears of DM 13.6 million; Tanzania, of DM 14 million; Mozambique, of DM 3.8 million; and Ghana, of DM 2.2 million. Of course, compared with Nigeria's transfer arrears, which at times were estimated at about DM 1.5 billion, but whose exact amount is unknown, these amounts appear to be insignificant. Just a few days ago, Nigeria's state president, Buhari, had asked his Western creditors for an 18-month moratorium for repayment of his trade debts; Lagos does want to pay the interest.

In all cases, the African importer of German goods has paid the equivalent in local currency to the respective central bank, but the latter has failed to pass on the payment for lack of foreign currency. The list of the Africa Association--it is by no means complete--showed that mainly commercial houses with traditional Africa trade, chemical firms and enterprises in the telecommunications and communications field were affected by the arrears. Repayment is likely to become increasingly difficult for these states: World Bank studies show that on an annual average from 1985 to 1987 a net capital outflow of private funds from the countries of Black Africa must be expected: While according to the projections the influx of private capital will probably amount to DM 4 billion, these countries must at the same time use DM 5 billion for debt service to nongovernmental creditors.

The survey of the Africa Association covered countries with which negotiations on debt rescheduling within the framework of the Paris Club had taken place and with which subsequent bilateral talks were planned. The FRG Government has kept a low profile in the talks on the transfer arrears; Bonn appears to reject coupling of development aid promises, hoped for by parts of industry, with a general debt acknowledgement by the African states.

ANGOLA

OIL PRODUCTION INCREASE MOSTLY FROM OFFSHORE FIELDS

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT in German
7 May 85 p 2

[Text] W. An. Frankfurt--In Angola, the former Portuguese overseas province, oil production in 1984 increased to 9.5 million tons as against 8.3 million tons in 1983. The foreign currency proceeds increased in 1984 to over one billion dollars, roughly 30 percent more than in 1983. The share of oil in the total export value amounts to about 90 percent. The oil industry is in Angola, where the insurgent movement Unita makes the economic development more difficult and hampers it, by far the most important pillar of the economy. Since additional oil fields have recently been discovered, a renewed increase in production is to be expected. Production of nearly 12 million tons is expected in 1985.

The latest increase is attributable especially to the start of production in the Takula field in the offshore area of the enclave of Cabinda, where the Cabinda Gulf Oil Company is active. Its shareholders are the state Sociedade Nacional de Combustiveis de Angola (Sonangol), Luanda, with 51 percent and the U.S. Gulf Oil Corporation, Pittsburgh (Pennsylvania), with 49 percent. In the Takua field the production is now about 93,000 barrels a day (1 barrel = 159 liters). Starting in July 1985 it is to be raised to 110,000 barrels a day.

At the end of February 1985, oil production started in the offshore field of Palanca, which is located in concession block 3. The daily rate initially amounts to 11,000 to 12,000 barrels and is to increase to 30,000 barrels later on (1.5 million tons annually). Operating company is here the Elf Angola, a subsidiary of the French Elf Aquitaine, Paris, which has a 50-percent share in the block concession. Other partners are the U.S. Mobil Oil Corporation, New York (25 percent), and the Italian Agip SpA (15 percent). Furthermore, in Block 3 the Pacassa field was discovered, where production is expected to start in October or November 1985.

Further oil discoveries have recently been made in concession block 2, which is also located in the offshore field. There, first of all the Lebomba East field was discovered in which a second exploration well was recently sunk. Test production amounted to 5,000 barrels a day. Furthermore, in the south of block 2, the Tubarao field was discovered, where the test production of the first exploration well came to 2,900 barrels a day. The management in this

concession lies in the hands of the U.S. Texpro, which is part of Texaco Incorporated, New York. Its share in this concession is 40 percent. Syndicate partners are furthermore the Sonangol with 25 percent, the Compagnie Francaise des Petroles (CFP-Total), Paris, with 17.5 percent and the Brazilian Braspetro also with 17.5 percent.

On the continent, where Texaco Incorporated and the Belgian Petrofina S.A., Brussels, are jointly active in the Soyo field, a decline in production, which is now 32,000 barrels a day, is feared on account of exhaustion of the reserves. Following discovery of a further field (Pambo) and by employing new production methods, it will be possible to maintain production at a level of 30,000 barrels a day.

12356

CSO: 3420/62

ANGOLA

CORRESPONDENT DESCRIBES JOURNEY TO CUNENE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Apr 85 pp 1, 4

[Text] Lubango--I was headed toward southern Angola. The rumbling of the helicopter carrying us pounded in our ears, but we paid no attention. Among the team of journalists, nationals and foreigners, making the trip, there was an enthusiastic atmosphere of laughing and joking, even though the area to which we were being taken by the aircraft offered us no absolute guarantees of safety.

Upon our departure from the Lubango air base, an air force officer had told us confidentially that as recently as the day before South African planes had violated the Angolan air space. And this was after Pretoria had announced the withdrawal of its troops from Angolan territory as of 15 April.

Meanwhile, our spirited flight continued. The crew (three young Angolans not more than 23 years of age) was highly skillful. As our flight progressed, the crew gave us advance notice of the areas over which we would be flying. Among these were Cahama, Xangongo and Mongua, all of which reminded us of the heroism and boldness of the FAPLA [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] and the people against Boer expansionism and domination.

Ndjiva: City Which Does Not Despair

After a flight lasting 1 hour and 35 minutes, we landed at Ndjiva. From the air we did not see a city teeming with life (diminutive houses in neat rows, well-kept gardens or people and vehicles moving around); rather, we saw only their skeletal remains. It was a horrible, repulsive sight, even for one who was not acquainted with the city when it was full of life. Houses without a roof, walls demolished or reduced to piles of bricks and iron; our impression was that of a city destroyed by an earthquake.

But we were mistaken. In reality, it was an earthquake of bombs and rockets, an earthquake produced by man's irony. According to the mythology of humanism, it would naturally be inconceivable that mankind could reach such a point, although the two world wars of human history (not to mention local and regional conflicts) are more than sufficient evidence of what is possible.

Using the same reasoning, Pedro Mutinde, provincial commissioner of Cunene, stated a few hours later at a rally in the city that, even though Ndjiva was in ruins, there was no cause to lose hope, that there were people, as in the USSR, who have witnessed the destruction of many cities and millions of human beings but that, in the end, the enemies of the people have always been defeated.

And in fact, when we landed at the Ndjiva airport, we found in the faces of the FAPLA combatants as well as in those of the people in general the same look of determination and courage as that which they had always displayed, a look which, if anything, was even more frightening to a foreigner. In any case, the spirit of those people is like an iron which cannot be melted no matter how high the temperature.

We saw no sad faces. While the inhabitants were not cheerful, their eyes expressed only hatred for an enemy who had destroyed their possessions, and determination, even in those circumstances, not to abandon the land where they were born and had lived, rebuilding it against the tide of difficulties which must be overcome. We were greatly touched by those difficulties, to the point where, at times, we were unable to speak; Lieutenant Colonel Kafuxi expressed it this way at the rally: "It is not easy to speak at difficult moments like these when, in fact, these moments are weighing heavily on our shoulders."

"But," Pedro Mutinde said, "we are no longer a martyred people; rather, we are a heroic people, for we were born amidst struggle and are growing up amidst struggle. We fear neither death nor sacrifice, for we have learned that the construction of scientific socialism requires sacrifices, including death, if necessary,"

FAPLA Remains Alert

It is that spirit of concern which we saw reflected among the rank and file and in the faces of the military leaders and soldiers stationed in that area. It is here that we found troops not only well-prepared but also calm, their only concern being vigilance.

At a camp in the vicinity of Ndjiva, we met Capt Zeca Samukongo, head of the joint committee's general staff representing Angola, who brought us up-to-date on the military situation. He told us that certain South African troops had withdrawn toward Namibia as of 16 April, abandoning the areas of Namakunde, Chiedi, Kuamoto, Mulemba and Melunga. Lastly, the battalion supporting the South African side of the joint committee followed suit.

However, as he stated, South African troops are still stationed in Angolan territory in Calueque (12 km from the border), numbering about 150 men, the equivalent of a company. South African troops are also stationed in Ruacana on the other side of the border and along the territorial boundary line between Angola and Namibia.

Questioned about the development of the military situation in the near future, Captain Zeca said: "We are not stupid enough not to prepare our

troops for any eventuality." Although military tension is relatively light at this time, Samukongo said that "the situation is precarious. The South Africans have not withdrawn to South Africa but have stationed their troops along the Namibian border."

Moreover, to complete the picture, during the occupation the South African air command did not install any facilities in Angola, and this caused great damage both in materiel and human resources. Captain Samukongo himself told us about the violation of the Angolan border by South African planes on 24 April between 0840 hours and 1000 hours, flying over the areas of the former Santa Clara, Calueque and Ruacana.

These developments lead any observer to conclude that the war could break out at any moment with the same intensity as always. In addition, Pretoria not only delayed the removal of its troops, or most of them, from southern Angola for 1 year (after having promised to do so within 1 month) but also took no definite steps toward a cease-fire agreement with SWAPO and the implementation of the Security Council's Resolution 435 calling for Namibia's independence.

South African Soldier on Guard Duty

Early in the afternoon we came face to face with the Namibian border at Ochikango in Santa Clara. From the air we could see that territory, bordering the Kalahari, hospitable, replete with mineral wealth, but especially inhabited by people who had never surrendered to Boer enslavement.

We landed in a small clearing, surrounded by plain-type bushes and trees. Despite the proximity of South African troops, the FAPLA, which had occupied the position for 8 days, was completely at ease, although they did not neglect the state of alert.

We then continued to the village. Ochikango is experiencing the same drama of cruelty by the oppressive forces. Houses reduced to ruins or without a roof. This is the physical aspect presented to any visitor. Close by was a sort of entrance formed by a temporary border gate and here a few FAPLA soldiers were keeping watch.

On the other side of this Namibian border village at a distance of 300 to 400 meters, South African guards could be seen among whom one was positioned in a watch tower. Our colleagues used the opportunity to take some photos. A moment later the soldier on guard saw what was being done and quickly withdrew from the field of vision; however, he was too late.

The Other Task: Drive the Puppets From the Province

Returning, we chatted a few moments with some FAPLA combatants who, day and night, are stationed there to safeguard the country's territorial integrity. Housed in canvas tents in the jungle (although somewhat hemmed in), they use their hours of rest to hobnob in a spirit of utmost brotherhood.

In addition to the defense of the territorial integrity, another not less important task is to drive the puppets from the national soil. At the aforementioned rally, the provincial commissioner had stressed this as one of the "number one" tasks of all the people. Moreover, Pretoria gave no indication of ceasing its support for those renegades. According to Pedro Mutinde, those who surrender voluntarily will, as always, be well received and invited to participate in national reconstruction. Those who persist in committing crimes against the people will not be pardoned. "When Namibia becomes independent," he said, "they will have to follow their racist masters as did many of those who collaborated with the PIDE-DGS [Police for the Control of Foreigners and Defense of the State-Directorate General for Security]."

And in fact, for a long time terrorist acts by puppet gangs have been rejected by the people. According to that official, thanks to the vigilance of the people, the Defense and Security Forces, who were guarding a supply column, succeeded a few days ago in putting 60 puppet gang members out of service on the road which connects Xangongo with Ndjiva; they also managed to recover the carts and oxen being used to carry the food stolen from the people.

8568

CSO: 3442/299

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

FAPLA DESTROYED UNITA CAMPS--In Benguela Province, FAPLA combatants have launched a series of actions against the UNITA puppet gangs. For details here is our regional station: [Unidentified reporter] As a result of various operations that FAPLA forces launched in Benguela Province to eliminate the UNITA puppet gangs, 540 bandits were put out of action and 29 other were captured. About 240 operations were carried out between January and April 1985 in various regions of this province. During these operations Angolan national forces seized a large quantity of military equipment, including 60 light weapons, 9 rifle magazines, 7 antitank mines, 11 antipersonnel mines and more than 3,000 rounds of various types of ammunition and explosive equipment, documents, and assorted equipment. During the same period FAPLA destroyed 28 enemy camps and freed 1,693 civilians who were being held in captivity and subjected to constant torture. Some 79 civilians also voluntarily presented themselves to our authorities. During the same operations our forces recovered 991 head of cattle that the bandits had robbed from our peasants in their operations. FAPLA forces are diligently pursuing their operations to liquidate the last bandit groups, which are having their scope of operations further reduced. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 31 May 85 MB]

FAPLA KILLS 'BANDITS'--The Angolan Armed Forces are continuing their fierce battle against the UNITA armed bands who, in desperately trying to destabilize the economy of our country through their criminal actions, are avoiding direct contact with FAPLA soldiers and are instead massacring peaceful citizens. During military operations from 4-10 May near the municipalities of (Covango) and (Calassende) in Huila Province, FAPLA soldiers killed 4 bandits and released 81 civilians who had been forced to live with the bandits. The FAPLA soldiers also retrieved 120 head of cattle which had been stolen. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 4 Jun 85 MB]

FAPLA KILLS UNITA MEMBERS--The defense and security forces killed 30 UNITA counterrevolutionaries in operations in Cunene, Benguela, Malanje, and Moxico Provinces between 18 and 28 May. According to a military source approached by ANGOP, the FAPLA forces captured two UNITA elements and liberated about 180 people who were being kept in the jungle by force. The Angolan Armed Forces also captured large quantities of weapons and war materiel, including 23 sets of uniforms of South African origin and reactionary propaganda pamphlets. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 5 Jun 85 MB]

AFRICAN ECONOMY DISCUSSED--Mendes de Carvalho, the Angolan ambassador to the GDR, and (?Mr Bayerlacher), the GDR minister of foreign affairs [title as heard], discussed in Berlin a number of issues concerning the African continent. During the meeting, the two officials discussed the continent's economic situation, and that of southern Africa in particular. They deplored the economic dependency to which African countries are subject. The Angolan ambassador and the GDR foreign affairs minister cited stornger relations among the various African countries, and consolidated efforts against imperialism's aggressive designs as ways to overcome economic dependency. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 5 Jun 85 MB]

CSO: 3400/388

BOTSWANA

BRIEFS

SADCC PROJECTS REVIEWED--The SADCC Council of Ministers meeting held in Maseru, Lesotho, during the past 2 weeks under the chairmanship of the vice president, Mr Peter Mmusi, has reviewed progress of SADCC projects. The projects included wildlife, tourism, mining, manpower, industry, forestry, energy, agricultural research, animal disease control, transport and communications, soil and water conservation, and the Southern African Development Fund. The council meeting, which was preceded by a standing committee of officials meeting, also approved recommendations aimed at improving the efficiency of the organization's operational structures and procedures. The council also approved the budget for the SADCC secretariat for the financial year 1985-86. The vice president and minister of finance and development planning said the council also considered proposals for the Nordic countries to deepen and broaden cooperation between them and SADCC countries. Dr Mmusi said SADCC was going to take part in the OAU summit on the economic situation of Africa to be held in Addis Ababa later this year. The council also reviewed preparations for next SADCC annual conference, which would consider SADCC's secretariat strategies covering the next 5 years of cooperation to be held in Zimbabwe in January 1986. [Excerpt] [Gaborone Domestic Service in English 0510 GMT 5 Jun 85 MB]

CANADIAN RAILROAD AID--The Canadian Government, through the Canadian International Development Agency, CIDA, will give Botswana 8.38 million pula for the purchase of 20 locomotives for Botswana Railways. An agreement to this effect was signed yesterday by the vice president and minister of finance and development planning, Mr Peter Mmusi, and the Canadian high commissioner to Botswana, Mr Roger Bull. A statement issued immediately after the agreement was signed says 20 new diesel electric locomotives will be bought from General Motors of Canada. This will add to a fleet of 12 locomotives already bought, making Botswana self-sufficient in locomotive power. Total cost for the 20 engines, including spare parts and training, is estimated at 43 million pula. Additional funds are being negotiated with the Export Development Corporation of Canada and the balance will come from domestic resources. The locomotives are scheduled to be delivered next year. [Excerpts] [Gaborone Domestic Service in English 0510 GMT 6 Jun 85 MB]

CSO: 3400/387

GHANA

CDR ELECTION PROCEDURES OUTLINED

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 20 May 85 p 3

[Text]

WITH the call for the re-organisation of Committees for the Defence of the Revolution, and also with the keen interest and initiative that is being attached to the exercise, the Monitoring and Coordinating Department of the Office of the Political Counsellor wishes to make the following clarifications to guide the re-organization of the Organs of the Revolution, particularly those of the workplace.

The elections inherent in the re-organization exercise are also a further development in the bid to ensure that all Ghanaians, irrespective of their social origin or political inclinations, in so far as they are prepared to uphold the defence of the sovereignty and integrity of the Country, become eligible members of the CDRs, and therefore direct parties to decision making that affect the nation's forward drive and their own wellbeing.

To however curb the tendencies of cliques or self-seeking factions to commandeer the CDRs and thereby hijacking the objective direction of the process, the following procedures for democratic representation are to be adhered to:

ELECTORAL COMMITTEES:

- Immediately preceding elections, a general political education/durbar is to be held with all the workers and management of the establishment. This

develops into a question and answer forum to enable all workers and management to understand thoroughly, the whole electoral procedure.

An Electoral Committee of five is elected, headed by a Returning Officer to take charge of preparations towards the elections.

- Any worker who opts for membership on the Electoral Committee cannot present himself for the general elections.

DEMARCATIION OF DEPARTMENTS/SECTIONS

- Demarcation of departments or sections, if not in place, is then made to allow the broadest participation of workers at all levels, in the activity of the CDR. This entails that any existing department with a staff strength of ten (10) or more, could have Departmental CDR.

Where the staff strength falls short of ten, the department shall be merged with another.

- The number of departments demarcated for the purposes of CDR organization could be as many as is convenient.

- It should further be noted that the demarcation does not imply that direct administrative controls over them would be dislodged. Whoever falls into a newly demarcated department does so only for purposes of CDR activities.

DEPARTMENTAL ELECTIONS

- Departmental elections are held with any

worker of a given department contesting for the posts of departmental chairman and secretary.

- The local Electoral Committee shall supervise the elections at the departmental level.

- During departmental elections, a simple majority of votes determines the winner to a post.

ELECTION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Filling of Nomination:-

Nomination shall be filed by any worker of the establishment to contest for any of the executive committee positions, viz; coordinating chairman, secretary, organizing secretary and treasurer.

- Nomination forms shall be made available by the Electoral Committee.

- Each nomination must be supported by at least, one worker from two-thirds of the total number of departments in the establishment.

- After nominations the list of contestants shall be displayed conspicuously for the attention of workers.

Vetting of Contesting Candidates:-

A general meeting of all workers shall be called to vet all contestants. Questions as to integrity, dedication, commitment to the on-going process, respect for the collective view, etc; are posed by the electorate to ascertain the leadership qualities of the candidates.

Voting:-

- Voting shall be by secret ballot. The counting of votes shall take place in the presence of the electorate, and the results declared there.

- For purposes of easy identification of the candidates, there shall be provided legibly written numerical symbols, e.g. 2, 4, 10, etc., pinned to the fronts of candidates who shall then stand in the full view of the electorate.

- The Returning Officer of the Electoral Committee shall provide an empty ballot box to the electorate, and place it at a conspicuous point for the receipt of ballot papers.

- A candidate wishing to withdraw his candidature shall do so through a notice of withdrawal, to the Electoral Committee, by himself or his proposer.

THE CDR COORDINATING COMMITTEE

- The departmental executives, together with the 4-man elected Executive Committee shall constitute a Coordinating Committee for the establishment.

- The coordinating committee is responsible for general policy formulation, but then they shall be accountable to the constituent body of the CDR.

ASCENT TO HIGHER POSITION

- When a serving Executive officer of the CDR is elected or appointed to serve on in a higher executive position, the incumbent shall relinquish his former post. The ensuing vacancy thus created shall be filled in the established manner for whichever level it is applicable.

CONDITIONS FOR WINNING AN ELECTIONS

- In all cases a simple majority of votes determines a winner.

- When only one candidate stands for a position, he is not to be declared 'un-opposed and therefore an automatic winner. He must be able to obtain not less than sixty-five per centum (65%) of the total votes cast.

WORKERS REPRESENTATION ON MANAGEMENT AND OTHER COMMITTEES

- Workers representatives on management and other committees shall be elected by the general

meeting of the Workers' CDR. Such persons automatically become members of the coordinating committee of the CDR of the Establishment, and therefore accountable to it and the general assembly of the CDR.

- Should any of such persons fall short of the expectation of the workers, he shall be made to respond to specific charges, and when his answers are not acceptable, be removed and a replacement made according to procedure.

- It is not also automatic for serving CDR executives to be selected onto the Management Committee or any other specialized one.

COORDINATING COMMITTEE OF CDRs

- When a particular establishment has other branches in a region, the various CDR executive committees shall come together to constitute District, and then Regional Coordinating Committee of the establishment. With these structures in place, a National Coordinating Committee shall be formed, for the establishment.

- For purposes of electing executive officers for the Coordinating Committee of the CDRs, e.g., at the district level, representatives of the Unit CDRs shall adopt the procedure of filing of nomination and other provisions under 'ELECTION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE' in this document.

- The same procedure shall be applicable in the formation of the Regional and National Coordinating Committee of CDRs, for any establishment.

- **ISSUED BY THE MONITORING AND COORDINATING DEPARTMENT OF THE OFFICE OF THE POLITICAL COUNSELLOR FOR THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF CDRs.**

KENYA

CONTROVERSIAL POLITICAL ISSUES THREATEN UPCOMING CONFERENCE

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 24 May 85 pp 4-7

[Text] BETWEEN July 15 and 20 this year, an estimated 10,000 foreign delegates will be in Nairobi to attend the United Nations world conference of the UN decade for women, which will take place from July 15-26, with the NGO forum taking place from July 10-19. Catering for such a large number of visitors will no doubt be a major undertaking for those who have been charged with the task of preparing for the conference. The exercise is being overseen by a national steering committee chaired by the permanent secretary in the ministry of culture and social services, Mr. J.K. Kiptanui, and it consists of, among others, the chairman of the co-ordinating committee, Miss Margaret Kenyatta, the co-ordinator of the steering committee, Mrs. Pamela Mboya, and the chairman of the NGO organising committee, Mrs. Edda Gachukia. There are eight sub-committees dealing with accommodation, security, health, immunities and immigration, transport, publicity, hospitality and personnel. In addition, a cabinet sub-committee has been set up to assist and monitor activities leading to the conference and this one is chaired by the minister for culture and social services, Mr. Kenneth Matiba. Other members are the minister for foreign affairs, Mr. Elijah Mwangale, the minister for labour, Mr. Robert Ouko, the minister for tourism, Mr. Andrew Omanga, and the attorney-general, Mr. Justice Mathew Muli.

With just over one month left before the conference, preparations are at an advanced stage. To keep down costs, all committees are made up mainly of civil servants and volunteers, but the whole exercise generally remains a costly affair. A glimpse of the costing involved can perhaps be found in the preparation of

conference facilities where, for instance, at least shs.160,000 is required for the renovation and general maintenance of the Kenyatta International Conference Centre where the conference will be held. For the general improvement of the lifts at the conference centre, the organisers say that shs.79,000 is required. According to the minutes of a steering committee meeting held last month, the organisers were looking for shs.900,000 for the replacement of the carpet in the plenary hall. The costing of other conference functions as contained in the minutes includes shs.2.5 million for staging arts and crafts exhibition, shs.600,000 for a national reception to be hosted at the KICC and a cultural evening at the Nyayo stadium that will cost shs.388,000. While these constitute only part of the costs of the conference, it is expected that the delegates will, in turn, bring into the country substantial amounts of foreign exchange.

One crucial area where the organisers can hardly afford to fall behind is in the provision of accommodation for the delegates. Towards the end of last month, 102 UN member states had indicated their participation and made their bookings, leaving a balance of 40 countries which had yet to confirm. African Tours and Hotels (AT & H) is responsible for hotel bookings but the accommodation sub-committee has been directed to be fully involved in the allocation of hotel and institutional accommodation. University of Nairobi facilities will be used by delegates attending both the conference and the NGO forum and the sub-committee was reported to be working hard to acquire sufficient accommodation just in case the university will still be in session at the time of the conference.

Apart from accommodation, the NGO forum is largely expected to be held at the university where the use of lecture halls and classroom facilities will be made available for the various workshops. A steering committee meeting estimated the cost of renovating university facilities to be shs.15 million though it is not clear as to what progress has so far been made in this respect.

AT & H is also responsible for ferrying delegates from the airport to their hotels but the arrangements hit a snag when some of the organisers felt that the proposed charge of US\$135 (shs.2,160) per delegate for shuttle transport between hotels and the conference centre was too high and the amount was due to be reconsidered. There was still a problem last month in raising a sufficient number of vehicles for the shuttle transport service but this problem was expected to be solved through the mobilisation of vehicles from ministries and parastatal organisations.

Kenya's national delegation to the conference will include at least seven people from each province, consisting of at least two from every district. Provincial seminars have already been held in all provinces and these will be followed by a national seminar in preparation for the conference. The local delegation for the NGO forum is expected to be drawn from the numerous NGOs in the country. As regards the foreign delegates to the NGO however, a national steering committee was told of a plea by NGOs from African countries for special favours in accommodation bookings, such as the waiver of advance deposits so as to permit more African delegates. It was feared that the African region would otherwise be at a disadvantage vis a vis other regions.

As the dates for the gathering draw near, it is expected that the local organisers will soon be working round the clock to ensure that all goes well. ■

CSO: 3400/410

KENYA

PREPARATIONS UNDER WAY FOR UN DECADE FOR WOMEN CONFERENCE

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 24 May 85 pp 7-8

[Text]

SINCE its withdrawal from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (Unesco) at the end of last year, the United States has been increasingly determined to achieve its self-declared goal "to restore American leadership" in all international organisations in which America is a member, and especially the UN and its affiliated agencies. Behind this determination has been an aggressive campaign by the US to combat what it considers "extraneous politicisation" of the specialised agencies and other forums of the UN.

That determination is likely to cause trouble at the UN Women's Decade Conference in Nairobi in July, as the US seeks to block the conference from discussing issues relating to the new international economic order and the plight of women living under the South African racist regime and the occupied territories of Namibia and Palestine, among other things. The US insists that such issues will merely deflect the conference from addressing itself to the genuine concerns of women world-wide. Most third world nations, however, maintain that the issues are legitimate business of the conference since they formed part of the discussions at two previous UN-sponsored women conferences, in Mexico in 1975 and Copenhagen in 1980, whose achievements the Nairobi meeting is expected to review. A "policy" paper prepared by the Washington-based right wing think-tank, the Heritage Foundation, in February this year, urged the Reagan administration to use its economic and political clout to steer the Nairobi conference from such issues and "influence its outcome", failing which the US should threaten to withdraw from the conference and

withhold payment of its share of conference financing, estimated at about 25 per cent of the total budget.

The US assistant secretary of state for international organisation affairs, Mr. Gregory Newell, said in Nairobi this week that his country was "working very hard" to avoid the political issues getting on the agenda of the July meeting, but added that so far there has not been any change in America's plans to go ahead with the conference.

Hardly six weeks to the conference, however, the final agenda has yet to be agreed upon. Two preparatory meetings, one in Vienna in March and the other in New York two weeks ago, ended in near chaos as the US and a number of western supporters dug in their heels concerning the "political" issues. Meanwhile, delegates from some 50 countries were last week meeting in Arusha, Tanzania, to draw up an agenda for South African and Namibian delegations to the Nairobi conference. And as the day or reckoning draws near, there are fears that the words of the Heritage Foundation paper could turn out to be, prophetic, that "US preparation for the conference should not be construed as a commitment to participate".

Even as the various factions were haggling over the wording and content of the final working document, the US is said to have been especially nervous about a meeting of non-governmental organisations (NGOs), dubbed Forum '85, scheduled to take place in Nairobi a week before the main conference to draw up strategies for lobbying the delegates on a wide range of key issues affecting women in various parts of the world. NGOs have been playing an increasingly important

role within the UN system with their intensive lobbying and headline grabbing statements. The US seemed nervous that some of the more radical NGOs represented at Forum '85 may pose potential conflict. According to the Heritage Foundation, NGOs are dominated by "extremist and anti-American" members and Forum '85 could be turned into an effective tool against the US strategy for the world conference.

To avoid both the main conference and the NGOs meeting becoming political forums the Heritage paper had proposed the following:

- that the US should apply pressure on the Kenya government to exercise tight controls on entry visas into Kenya to exclude "the most radical of prospective delegates and observers (such as those from the PLO)";
- that Kenya should use hotel space allocation to keep the number of "potentially troublesome delegates" as small as possible;
- that the US should offer to reimburse the Kenya government for the cost of hosting Forum '85;
- that the US should "help prepare" those Kenyans who will be serving in top conference posts.

Kenya's minister for culture and social services, Mr. Kenneth Matiba, whose ministry is responsible for women's affairs, told *The Weekly Review* this week that he was aware of the proposals by Heritage, but no requests of that nature had been made to Kenya by the US government, or any pressure applied.

United States officials dismissed the Heritage paper as just another piece of work by a private US institution, saying it had no relevance to the administration's policy on the conference. But it was an interesting coincidence that not only are the points raised by the paper prepared in February the same ones on which the US has taken a tough stand at all the preparatory meetings, but also that the American approach to the issues at the meetings has been almost to the letter as suggested by the Heritage paper. In some cases, the statements made by US officials on the subject have been almost an echo of the Heritage paper. For instance, the Heritage paper proposed that "there should be no US hesitation about using its financial leverage, nor any apologies about monitoring the use of the funds provided by US taxpayers to assure an effective, productive outcome for the

conference". In Nairobi, Newell said the US would use any "mechanism that was most effective, and we do not apologise for it".

While American officials were denying that there had been proposals to get the Kenya government to use hotel accommodation as an excuse for screening delegates to both the world conference and the NGOs' Forum '85, US newspapers, among them the *New York Times*, were publishing stories that tourists would not be allowed into Kenya during July due to a shortage of hotel accommodation in the country as a result of the conference. The director of tourism, Mr. David Musila, refuted the report, saying that the conference would only take up hotel space in Nairobi, leaving about 19,000 hotel beds in the rest of the country. The report would appear to have been geared towards preparing the way should the Kenya government agree to use hotel space to keep out radical delegations.

The Nairobi conference, scheduled for July 15-26, will mark the close of the UN women's decade which began with the Mexico City conference in 1975. The decision to hold a closing conference was taken at the mid-decade conference in Copenhagen in 1980.

The issues that threaten to disrupt the Nairobi conference go back as far as the very first conference. The main working document at the Mexico conference was a draft convention on the *Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women*, which had originated from the UN Commission on the Status of Women, and which was eventually adopted by the UN general assembly in 1979. Towards the close of the conference, however, the delegates also adopted a *Declaration on the Equality of Women and Their Contribution to Development and Peace*, which forms the original basis for the theme of the Nairobi conference — "Equality, Development and Peace".

Among the articles in the declaration was one that said that "International co-operation and peace require the achievement of national liberation and independence, the elimination of colonialism, neo-colonialism, foreign occupation, Zionism, apartheid and racial discrimination in all its forms as well as the recognition of the dignity of peoples and their rights to self determination". The declaration also singled out Palestinian and Arab women for special mention,

appealing to women around the world to proclaim their solidarity with them and to give them moral support in their struggle against Zionism. The US was opposed to the declaration for its equation of Zionism with racism, but in spite of that the declaration was adopted with an overwhelming majority. Over the years, the special recognition accorded the Palestinian and Arab women in Mexico has been extended on record to women in Namibia and South Africa.

At the mid-decade conference in Copenhagen in 1980, the Palestinian Liberation Organisation was given observer status and their large delegation managed successfully to lobby for the incorporation in the only official conference document — the *1980 Programme of Action* — of a request for all international organisations, governments and other groups to provide assistance to Palestinian women "in consultation and co-operation with the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people". The US, which had never given recognition to the PLO, went into a fit.

As if that were not enough, *1980 Programme of Action* also called for "the complete eradication of apartheid in South Africa and Namibia through the assumption of power by the people" and commended the efforts of the South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo), the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan-African Congress (PAC) in their struggle against apartheid and domination by white South Africa. (According to Heritage, Swapo, ANC and PAC conduct or support terrorism). The *Programme of Action* also endorsed the new international economic order "as a matter of social justice". All these recommendations angered the US.

This time, the US seems determined that the political issues should not be worked into the official working document or the formal agenda of the conference. And this has led to the breakdown of two preparatory meetings after the delegates could not agree on the wording and content of the document.

In March, officials from the countries participating in the conference met in Vienna, Austria, to discuss the working document, entitled *Forward Looking Strategies*. Right from the start, the delegates broke into the typical UN groupings of western group, eastern bloc and non-aligned Group of 77. All three parties rejected the original draft

paper prepared by the conference secretariat. But when it was agreed that each group work out a new paper for discussion to seek a consensus, only the non-aligned group actually made amendments to the original paper. The eastern bloc paper was merely a diatribe of the usual communist rhetoric, while the western group, led by the US, merely prepared guidelines on how they felt the secretariat and the conference in general should approach their business.

In an effort to seek a compromise, the non-aligned group sponsored a resolution requiring that the secretariat reconstitute the working paper, using the amendments by the non-aligned group as the foundation but taking into consideration the views put forward by the eastern and western groups. The eastern group was willing to go along with this, but discussions broke down when the US delegation, led by Ms. Maureen Reagan (daughter of President Ronald Reagan) rejected the proposal. According to conference sources, Maureen Reagan hurled some hard words at Kenya's minister, Matiba, who, as the leader of the delegates from the conference's host country had been asked by the Group of 77 to read the proposed resolution to the plenary session of the preparatory committee. The meeting ended in discord and there was uncertainty as to whether or not there would be a Nairobi conference.

After the failure in Vienna, it appeared that the original secretariat document would be taken to Nairobi and the haggling continued there. The UN general assembly however, directed that another preparatory committee meeting be held in New York earlier this month. After eight days of meeting the delegates still could not agree on 93 out of 300 paragraphs in the documents. Again, the main disagreements hinged on the question of apartheid, Namibia and the issue of Palestinian women. There were also disagreements on the issues of conference procedures, with the US and most of the western group trying to ensure that conference resolutions would be adopted by consensus, while the non-aligned and the socialist groups favoured decision-making by majority vote.

While the preparatory committee were banging their heads in New York, an international conference on women and children under apartheid was being held at Arusha, Tanzania, to work out an agenda for Namibian and South African delegates to the Nairobi conference. Items on the agenda of the conference, attended

by delegates from about 50 countries, included a review of the current anti-apartheid war and women's actual and potential contribution to it. Also discussed were ways and means of promoting material and moral support for women and children who "bear the brunt of apartheid". The conference left no doubt that no matter how much the US tried to block the issue, African delegates, and most third world nations, would make apartheid a major subject at the Nairobi conference.

It is against that backdrop that the actual US participation at the Nairobi conference is being viewed. Newell said in Nairobi that the US had already named its delegation, to be led by Maureen Reagan and to include at least two members of Reagan's cabinet and three members of Congress. He said the US was still informally seeking a consensus on the matter before the Nairobi conference. It is understood that the US hopes to convince as many "moderate" members of the non-aligned countries as possible to join their side to steer the conference from thorny political issues. The conference secretariat, led by Secretary General Laticia Shahani of the Philippines, is also promoting informal discussions between members in the hope of still making the Nairobi conference a success. Shahani said in New York last week that the tough issues should not be allowed to divide women but admitted, "I do realise that some issues are non-negotiable".

With international political confrontation almost inevitable in Nairobi, Kenya's

handling of the conference will be crucial, and the outcome of the conference could affect Kenya's future relationships with the major protagonists. Maureen Reagan's outburst against Matiba at the Vienna meeting would appear to have been prompted by a previous assumption by the US delegation that Kenya obviously backed the western position that political issues should not be allowed at the conference. Apparently that was only partly correct.

In an interview with *The Weekly Review*, Matiba said that Kenya as host was committed to the idea that the problems of women are discussed and solutions sought in Nairobi. To that extent, Kenya did not want political issues to become predominant at the conference to the point of overshadowing the issue of women's programmes and the forward looking strategies. However, Kenya also recognised that the issues of peace, apartheid, Namibia and the Palestinian women had all been discussed at the Mexico and Copenhagen conferences and formed part of the documents from the two conferences. As such, it was inevitable that they should come up in Nairobi. Kenya is also a sovereign member state of the Group of 77 and is committed to support all the stands taken by the group, he said.

Following the discord at the New York meeting, the disputed document was sent to the UN economic and social council for formal transmission to the Nairobi meeting. It was, however, doubtful that the delegates would come any closer to consensus before Nairobi. ■

LESOTHO

BRIEFS

WORLD FOOD PROGRAM AID--The World Food Program, WFP, will supply the Government of Lesotho with 36,153 metric tons of food to assist in improving the health status of primary school children. This agreement was signed today by the honorable minister of planning, employment, and economic affairs, Mr Regs'elisitsoe Sekhonyana, on behalf of the Lesotho Government, and (Carm Weinberg), the United Nations Development Program resident representative, on behalf of the WFP. The WFP will also contribute up to a maximum of more than 2 million maluti as a cost subsidy to assist the government in defraying the cost of internal transport and handling of the commodity. The assistance is the continuation of the ongoing feeding programs and will begin from July this year, for a period of 3 years, in the form [of] a nutritionally balanced midday meal to approximately 280,000 first year primary school children. The WFP has already provided 3,270 tonnes of maize assistance to more than 100,000 women and children, most seriously affected by the recent drought conditions in the country. [Text] [Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 3 Jun 85 MB]

CSO: 3400/387

LIBERIA

LUP CHAIRMAN READY TO PRESENT PARTISAN LIST TO SECOM

AB290912 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 28 May 85

[Summary from poor reception] The chairman of the Liberia Unification Party [LUP], Mr Gabriel Kpoleh, says he is ready to present his partisan list to the Special Elections Commission [Secom]. In an interview with ELWA News Today, Mr Kpoleh said that he wrote the Secom on 27 May to be allowed to formally present his list on 29 May but he was informed by Secom's executive director that Secom Chairman Harmon and his team of commissioners were presently out of the country and that upon their return he would be informed about the date of the presentation of his partisan list.

Also at the press conference today, Mr Kpoleh made clarification about what he termed unfounded rumors since he delivered a statement to the head of state, Commander in Chief Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, on 25 April concerning the reported attempt on his life. Mr Kpoleh said "as a result of our statement and our planned measures [words indistinct] rumormongers, CIC Doe gave us \$150,000 to enable us to register the LUP and withdraw from the campaign for the presidential race." Mr Kpoleh further told the press, "to all supporters, sympathizers, and the public, as well as our critics, we make it known again that we in no way have planned to overthrow any official of the NDPL [National Democratic Party of Liberia] or any political party, nor are we planning to back the campaign of any other opposing party." Finally, Mr Kpoleh stressed that the LUP "will not merge with any political party."

CSO: 3400/396

LIBERIA

PRESS UNION SETS UP LEGAL DEFENSE FUND

AB311908 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 31 May 85 AB

[Text] The Executive Committee of the Press Union of Liberia has expressed concern about the confusing circumstances surrounding Mr Tom Kamara's detention and alleged disappearance. A press release issued in Monrovia yesterday requested government to intensify its efforts already announced by the minister of justice to investigate the whereabouts of Mr Kamara. The release by the Executive Committee of the Press Union also regretted the continued closure of the DAILY OBSERVER newspaper, the recent detention of a journalist from the Liberian New Agency, LINA, and the detention without charge or trial of certain persons in the community including students. In this connection, the committee has written a letter to the Special Elections Commission [Secom] seeking clarification about the recent newspaper report indicating that a local journalist, Mr (John Vamo) of radio station ELCM [Eternal Love Cultural Mission] has been banned from entering the premises of Secom. It also expressed grave concern at the deteriorating relationship between members of the local press and some public and government officials. The concern expressed by the Executive Committee on behalf of Mr Tom Kamara comes 3 days following the announcement by the Justice Ministry that a photocopy of a letter reportedly written by Mr Tom Kamara had been found. A LINA report on Monday quoted the Justice Ministry as saying the letter dated 16 April 1985 was written to the National Security Agency director Sylvester Moses by Mr Kamara prior to his escape from prison.

In another development, the Press Union of Liberia has set up a press legal defense fund and has also adopted a code of ethics to govern the conduct of the working media in Liberia. The legal defense fund will assist local journalists who might fall into trouble while in pursuit of their professional duties. The fund will also contribute to the defense of journalists in Africa and other parts of the world who may find themselves in similar situations. The terms of reference for the fund therefore called for cash contributions by members of the Press Union of Liberia as well as by individuals and professional groups in the community. It also called upon lawyers in the country who cherish freedom to volunteer their services in defense of a journalist of media setup who might get into trouble because of professional activities. [Sentence as heard]

As regards the code of ethics, the press union has resolved that the code is necessary in order to raise the standard of the journalism profession in our society and to show professional and ethical conduct by members of the Press

Union. The 10-point code of ethics states, among other things, that members of the Press Union of Liberia shall consider all persons equal before the law and shall not be (?swayed) in the performance of our duties by political, economic, racial or religious convictions, but must be guided only by facts and fairness. It also requires all members of the press to be strong in their moral conviction and never write, publish, or broadcast anything that goes against our professional conscience.

CSO: 3400/396

LIBERIA

GOVERNMENT WARNS PUBLIC EMPLOYEES AGAINST STRIKE

AB042232 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Excerpt] A cabinet meeting was held this morning from 1000 to 1200 at the presidential palace under the chairmanship of the head of state, President Felix Houphouet-Boigny. The meeting heard reports by the ministers of labor and public services concerning the harmonization of the salaries of staff of the national public enterprises. From the two reports, it has been revealed that some staff of the national public enterprises have been distributing leaflets calling on their colleagues to embark upon a general strike. This action is intolerable because it tends to run counter to efforts by the party and the government to redress our country's economic situation. In fact, it must be recalled that within the framework of measures imposed by the world economic crisis, the free housing scheme for public servants has been abolished, and salaries of public servants and government agents have been frozen for more than 2 years while payment of financial compensation for periodic step increases has been stopped. These were some of the sacrifices accepted, in the general interest of the people, by nearly 82,000 public servants and government agents, while out of 16,000 staffers of the national public enterprises, few of them continue to think they must still enjoy the exorbitant and scandalous fringe benefits they granted themselves. In the face of such acts, the Council of Ministers decided that any staffer of the national public enterprises who would not report for duty on Wednesday, 5 June 1985, that is tomorrow, will be regarded as having resigned his post. He will simply be dismissed and replaced.

CSO: 3400/396

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

FRG PLEDGES ECONOMIC AID--West Germany has pledged about 61 million kwacha in economic aid to Malawi between this year and next year. The pledge was made by the West German economic cooperation minister, Mr Jurgen Warnke, at a news conference in Lilongwe before departure at the end of a visit to Malawi. Mr Warnke explained that his government decided to allocate the money to Malawi because of this country's high degree of efficiency in development that is currently taking place. Dr Warnke also said he was particularly impressed by Malawi's persistent efforts in pursuing a policy that sees agriculture as a basis of organizing development of other sectors. He thanked this country's leadership for encouraging the exchange of visits which, he said, has resulted in the cordial relationship between Malawi and West Germany. [Text] [Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 17 May 85 MB]

STUDENT DEMONSTRATORS STAND TRIAL--Freetown, 3 June (AFP)--Two lecturers of the University of Freetown today gave testimony against six students of the university charged with disorderly conduct and willful damage to property during demonstrations on the campus on 29 April 1985. One of the lecturers specifically asserted that 2 of the accused were among a group of about 50 students which set the vice chancellor's car on fire. The trial of the six accused, who are leaders of the students' union, has been adjourned until 1 July. [Text] [Paris AFP in French 1743 GMT 3 Jun 85 AB]

BENIN DONATES CORN--By a message dated 15 May 1985, the People's Republic of Benin, through its embassy in Accra, donated to our country 500 tons of corn as its contribution toward efforts being made to alleviate the effects of the drought. This gesture shows the bonds of friendship between the two revolutionary peoples, determined to give an example of active solidarity between the people [words indistinct]. [Text] [Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 6 Jun 85 AB]

CSO: 3400/396

NAMIBIA

COMMENTARY ON CAPRIVI CONSTITUTION

EA061120 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Station commentary: "The So-Called Constitution of Caprivi"]

[Text] As attention is focused on Windhoek, where the Boer regime will be installing its puppet interim government this month, South Africa is discreetly carrying out another devious plan to dismember Namibia. The Pretoria regime has put into motion its secret plan to separate the eastern region of Namibia, otherwise known as the Caprivi from the rest of Namibia. The regime's ultimate aim is to Balkanise Namibia by having the Caprivi as a South African controlled enclave for geo-political and military strategic reasons just as it is clinging to Walvis Bay.

South Africa has created a so-called constitutional committee for the Caprivi composed of its stooges and headed by its so-called commissioner for Caprivi, racist L.W. Kruger. The secret plan to create a separate bantustan in the Caprivi which will not be part of an independent Namibia fits into Pretoria's grand design to create a satellite state in the region which will be subservient to it. In this grand design known as the constellation of states, Pretoria aims to build on its bantustan policy inside South Africa by surrounding itself with weak governments in neighboring African states which would pay homage to the apartheid state.

The Caprivi, which borders Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Botswana, therefore grants South Africa a strategic position from which it can launch military aggression in the frontline states and threaten the whole of sub-Saharan Africa. the frenzied activities going on of building a massive military base at (Mukassa) in Caprivi must be seen in this context of South Africa's evil designs in the southern African region.

Namibia, like any other African country, is made up of various regions, tribes, and ethnic groupings. The boundaries of Namibia as it is known today were drawn like the rest of African countries by the imperialist colonial parties at the Berlin Conference in 1884. Africa and the whole world have come to accept these imposed boundaries as a colonial legacy and a historic necessity. But the racist regime, for its own selfish interests, now (?wishes) to tamper with the international accepted national boundary of Namibia.

According to reliable information reaching us from eastern Namibia, the apartheid regime of Pretoria, through its imposed commissioner for Caprivi, racist Kruger, announced on the 17th and the 18th January to the two tribes in the region, the (Masuvia and Mapwe), the setting up of a so-called constitutional committee to work out a constitution for the region as a prelude to its secession from the rest of Namibia which will be under its puppets of the so-called interim government in Windhoek. Apart from the constitutional committee, Pretoria has imposed an executive committee and a legislative assembly. All these bodies reveal one objective: The establishment of eastern Namibia as a separate state [word indistinct] from the rest of the country. The committee according to South Africa, will be composed of 31 members, 15 from each tribe and racist Boer Kruger as a chairman. This deceptive move is not only aimed at separating the eastern part of Namibia from the rest of the country, but it is also aimed at perpetuating tribal conflict and civil war among the two tribes, thus cultivating a viable political climate for Pretoria to continue oppressing and exploiting our people.

The destructive constitutional development for Caprivi has been rejected from its inception by the patriot Namibian people in the Caprivi. This scheme is only supported by a handful of South African servants such as Chief (Richard Muhinda Mamili), a prominent stooge of South Africa, together with SWAPO renegades such as opportunist (Wilfred George Mutuwa) and (Benjamin Sika Magugu) who were expelled from SWAPO in July 1980 because of their regionalist tendency of trying to separate the eastern part of Namibia from the rest of the country. These puppets have now come out in their true colors.

Having received a negative response from the patriotic Namibians, who are generally opposed to this diabolic scheme, the Pretoria regime through its imposed commissioner in Caprivi, racist Kruger, wrote a threatening letter on 12 February this year threatening to deport Chief (Mora Lithuani) and his deputy, (Gambela Singula) and all those who are opposed to the so-called constitution of Caprivi. According to Kruger, people opposed to the constitution can be deported together with their families and property to some other part of Namibia. Racist Kruger has also threatened Chief (Mora Lithuani) to be replaced by his son, (George Mutuwa), a puppet of the South African regime.

In our assessment, the aim of the Pretoria regime is like in the case of Walvis Bay--to utilize the eastern part of our country as a springboard to launch attacks on an independent Namibia under the SWAPO Government after South Africa's inevitable downfall in Namibia. A testimony to this is a continuous military build-up at (Mukassa) involving mercenaries, puppet elements of UNITA, FNLA, and the so-called South-West Africa territory force. South Africa wants to cut Namibia away from the rest of the outside world during post-independence period by utilizing Caprivi as its stronghold in the east and Walvis Bay, in the western part of our country.

Caprivi, like any other region in our country is part and parcel of Namibia and the people of Namibia will not sit down and watch South Africa separating an inch of our country from the rest of Namibia in order to accomplish its selfish imperialistic interests at the expense of the oppressed but fighting people of our country under the leadership of SWAPO. SWAPO, therefore rejects and denounces the unwanted consolidation of the (?occidental) plan of 1964 which

called for the Balkanisation of Namibia. We call upon the people of Namibia to continue rejecting any dismembering of our country into bantustans, and in the same vein SWAPO salutes the patriotic Namibian people in the eastern part of Namibia who have and continue to oppose this diabolic scheme of racist South Africa.

The boer scheme is aimed at weakening the fighting capability of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, plan, in accomplishing its noble task of liberating every inch of Namibia. Agreeing to this diabolic plan is tantamount to dishonoring our ancestors and compatriots who have gallantly fought colonial domination and have sacrificed at the eastern front for the total liberation of Namibia as a unitary state.

SWAPO calls upon the international community to reject and condemn in strongest terms South Africa's intrigues. The international community should not be blinded with the smokescreen of the puppet interim government in Windhoek only. It should see through this screen South Africa's evil scheme to Balkanise Namibia and remain the cause of permanent insecurity in the region. Thus the so-called constitutional development in eastern Namibia must be rejected, condemned, and stopped at all costs. We in SWAPO will continue to fight until the whole of Namibia, from the Kunene River in the north to the Orange River in the south, from the Zambezi River in the east to the Atlantic seaboard in the west until total liberation of our country. Everything and every effort for the struggle. All for final victory.

CSO: 3400/387

NAMIBIA

SWAPO GENERAL SECRETARY ON NECESSITY OF 'ARMED STRUGGLE'

AU011635 Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No 22, 30 May 85 p 10

["Exclusive" interview given by Andimba Toivo Ya Toivo, general secretary of the South West African People's Organization, to Aurel Zamfirescu in Sofia, Bulgaria--date not given]

[Text] [Zamfirescu] Comrade general secretary, please tell us about the current stage of the national liberation struggle waged by the Namibian people under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative, the South West African People's Organization [SWAPO].

[Toivo Ya Toivo] We have realized that the racist government in Pretoria will never willingly renounce its colonial occupation of our country. It has become obvious to us that instead of ceding the state power to the Namibian people, the South African Government will always be ready to resort to new bloody repressive actions in the attempt to maintain its colonial domination and imperialist exploitation of Namibia. Pretoria persists in its attempt to turn back the natural course of history. Consequently, the racist regime is intensifying the policy of terror and acts of atrocity against our people.

In SWAPO's opinion, armed struggle--for want of a political-diplomatic solution--is the decisive factor for Namibia's total liberation. We can see no way out of the present deadlock, but to intensify the armed struggle against the South African occupation troops. The SWAPO decision to resort to armed struggle for national and social independence was taken after a profound analysis of the concrete historical situation in our country. It became clear to our movement's leadership that the Pretoria regime does not or cannot realize that the collapse of the colonial system is a characteristic feature of the contemporary age. The correctness of the historical decision taken by SWAPO in 1966 to resort to armed struggle has been fully confirmed.

The pressure exerted by our political-military action has begun to seriously undermine the confidence of the colonialists, among whom there is a growing feeling of insecurity, something which has shaken one of the pillars of the colonialist foundation in Namibia.

Through its exemplary courage and heroic anti-colonialist actions, SWAPO has emerged as the sole authentic representative of the people's masses in Namibia.

In other words, SWAPO has earned national prestige and international recognition because it was able to define the political goals and objectives of our revolution for national liberation and to lay the foundation of our future strategy, by taking into account the historical conditions prevailing in our country, area, and continent. The Turnhalle puppet regime--which South Africa created and later tried to impose upon the Namibian people, beginning in 1975--failed to win support among the Namibian people and failed miserably. Pretoria's latest attempt at creating a new version of that regime, under the form of a so-called provisional government will certainly be doomed to failure.

[Zamfirescu] What are the immediate prospects of the national liberation struggle? What are SWAPO's plans of action to attain its political goals?

[Toivo Ya Toivo] The Namibian people led by SWAPO are determined to make new and greater sacrifices for their freedom. They are prepared now, more than ever before, to explore new political, diplomatic, and military avenues in their noble and sacred effort to break the chains of colonial domination. SWAPO supports Angola's proposal included in the letter sent last year to the United Nations and wants the United Nations to impose broad economic sanctions against South Africa. We agree to discuss any realistic political and diplomatic proposal capable of leading to Namibia's immediate independence.

Independent Namibia will maintain good relations with all countries, without exception. We will maintain economic relations with South Africa. From a geographical and historical viewpoint, we are bound to that country. We know that the process of socialist construction in Namibia will be long; therefore, we must take into account the historical conditions in which we intend to build socialism.

[Zamfirescu] In conclusion, we would like you, comrade Toivo Ya Toivo, to refer to relations between the RCP and SWAPO and to tell us how the SWAPO leadership values Romania's and President Nicolae Ceausescu's position on the Namibian people's just cause.

[Toivo Ya Toivo] Relations between the RCP and SWAPO are very good. They have covered a long distance and have developed continuously, particularly as a result of high level meetings between Romania's President Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and SWAPO Chairman Sam Nujoma. The SWAPO leadership and all the Namibian people highly value the all-round support--political, diplomatic, moral, and material--granted by your party and state and the friendly Romanian people. I would like to express profound gratitude and thanks to the RCP, Socialist Romania, and particularly Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for their militant solidarity with and steady and full support for the just struggle of the Namibian people aimed at attaining their legitimate ideals of freedom and independence and against imperialism, colonialism, racism, and all forms of domination and oppression. As a member of the UN Council for Namibia, Romania has acted consistently for granting independence to our people and observing their right to self-determination and free development. The position adopted by the RCP and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu personally is a constant and important support for us. Our liberation movement and all SWAPO militants know how to appreciate your assistance.

NAMIBIA

SWATF KILLS 7 SWAPO, CITES 'RECRUITING' DRIVE

MB061043 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1039 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Windhoek, 6 June, SAPA--Security forces in northern SWA/Namibia have shot dead seven SWAPO insurgents in the last week, bringing to 329 the number "eliminated" since the beginning of the year, the SWA Territory Force said in a statement in Windhoek today.

The statement reported that a family of three was wiped out by SWAPO insurgents near Omungwelume in Ovambo on Tuesday. The victims were a teacher, Mr Paulus Mauwango, his wife, Elize, and their son, Samuel. They were attacked and shot dead in their house, the SWATF said. A total of 30 spent cartridges fired from AK47 rifles were found in the area.

In another incident, five heavily armed SWAPO insurgents abducted six Ovambo youths from a point 15 km west of Mahanene last Thursday, but three of them escaped, the SWATF said. The three still held captive by the insurgents are Petrus Silas, 18, Mutota Mushinga, 19, and Malulu Shakoywa, 17. Security forces followed the group's tracks to the border between SWA/Namibia and Angola.

The SWATF said another group of nine Ovambo children were abducted from an area about 25 km west of Eenhana last Wednesday night, but four of the children escaped. Security forces again followed the tracks to the border.

SWAPO insurgents were concentrating on the intimidation of civilians while avoiding contact with the security forces, the SWATF said. "The latest spate of abductions can be ascribed to a forced recruitment campaign by SWAPO to reinforce its waning forces," it added.

CSO: 3400/387

SOUTH AFRICA

DETERIORATING RELATIONS WITH SOUTH AMERICAN NATIONS DISCUSSED

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 11 May 85 p 8

[Article by Olu Sarr]

[Text]

THE triangular relationship of South Africa — South America — independent Africa is a political jigsaw in which the participants manoeuvre to create alliances that will serve their perceived interest.

South Africa wants trade and the maintenance of apartheid. An alliance with major South American states serves as booster for its sagging morale in the face of increasing isolation. Retaining strong relations with like-minded governments (fascist regimes in South America) seemed to help South Africa in entrenching apartheid or buying time for Pretoria to instal a palatable alternative acceptable to Afrikaanderdom. Africa, on the other hand, seeks to hasten the destruction of apartheid by isolating South Africa wherever possible, hence desirable close ties with South America's giants.

For South Americans, long-term best interest lies with whoever will control the richest nation in Africa. Foresight dictates that the African majority will control South Africa. Therefore wisdom calls for the adoption of long term options to guarantee political and economic access to this market.

Brazil for example, which recognised this reality 10 years ago and backed the MPLA

over South African surrogates in Angola, is being rewarded for its farsightedness.

Brazil, which had aviation links with South Africa, became the first nation to recognise the MPLA as the legitimate government of Angola in a major policy shift under the military rule of Gen. Joao Figueiredo in 1975. This had the effect of making stillborn, the South Atlantic Treaty Organisation (Sato), the Nato baby in the South Atlantic. The move of a rightist military government recognising a socialist orientated government opposed to South Africa, negated the likelihood of Brazilian participation in the proposed treaty between South American states and their South African partner.

Other impediments to the creation of Sato were the antagonism among and between potential Sato and Nato allies, namely Argentina and Chile on the one hand and Argentina and Britain on the other, rendering a harmonious Nato/Sato relationship strenuous if not improbable. So, without the participation of South America's two most economically and militarily powerful nations, Brazil and Argentina, Sato was a moribund child.

More importantly, the major powers of the once touted Sato alliance have returned political and state power to

constitutionally elected civilian authorities, more likely to bury the Nato baby once and for all: thus the likelihood of a South African alliance recedes still further.

Association between the South American nations and the settler colonialists in Africa has in the past taken the form of aviation co-operation and cultural and sporting links with Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay. In fact, co-operation was so close that Paraguay and Bolivia at one time offered European settlers in Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) rights of relocation as farmers in their vast territories. The relocation of Rhodesians actually took place in Bolivia where the Indian population was moved to make room for the immigrants. The plans were set for the settlement of around 150,000 European settlers from Africa.

It was also because of this close association that South Africa's European allies in the form of Nato seized on the opportunity to attempt the extension of its hegemony south of its operational perimeter at the Tropic of Cancer, into the South Atlantic. As an essentially naval alliance, Sato was to be composed of Argentina, Brazil, South Africa and possibly Paraguay, Uruguay, and Chile.

Ostensibly, the alliance was to keep the South Atlantic free of the Soviet navy and thus secure vital western sea lanes. However, the idea of such a military alliance has since become a casualty of the changing political realities in the hemisphere.

The swearing-in of Vice-president Jose Sarney in Brazil in March, for example, marked the end of 21 years of military rule in that country and an added opportunity for Africa to keep Brazil uncommitted to South Africa, if not on Africa's side.

On technology — Brazil has emerged as a leader in adapting modern technology to tropical conditions, the kind of know-how that South Africa seeks in the region.

Such technology could be used for improving South Africa's arms industry. Thus maintaining Brazil's pro-African stance — and keeping it away from South Africa — is vital to Africa's interests.

As a matter of fact despite the death of Brazilian President-elect Tancred Neves, all indicators show that Brazil will continue to distance itself from South Africa whatever the composition of its government. Commercial, cultural and moral interests dictate this. This is evidenced by Brazil's billion dollar counter-trade with Nigeria and the Ivory Coast and the March visit of the Brazilian naval flotilla, headed by Rear Adm. Edson Ferrucia, to Nigeria.

Furthermore, joint naval exercises by the two nations were planned amidst talk of an Angola-Brazil-Nigeria naval axis, as reported by the Nigerian newspaper, "The Gurdian," on March 11. The idea behind this naval axis, the South Atlantic Ocean Organisation, is to keep the Atlantic a super power and nuclear-free zone, reported "The Guardian".

Another traditional Latin American supporter of South Africa, Argentina, has been implementing democratic reforms and an anti-apartheid posture. The development in Argentina has been a traditional influence on Uruguay.

Argentina's Casa Rosada, the presidential palace, has been occupied by a democrat, Mr. Raul Alfonsin, since 1983. He became a co-founder of the Permanent assembly for Human Rights shortly after the military took over in 1976, under Lt. Gen. Jorge Rafael Videla. He objected to the Malvinas/Falklands war and has pledged to make Argentina a world spokesman for human rights and democracy. Quite clearly Alfonsin's commitment offers a chance for Africa to hold him at his word, and to sensitize Argentinians to the massive abuse and the lack of these same qualities in South Africa.

Furthermore, because Argentina is reportedly capable of producing a

nuclear bomb, Africa must have recognised the danger of a reversion to a Buenos Aires-Pretoria axis.

Today, Argentina's official position against Apartheid has been elucidated at a Geneva human rights meeting by the head of the Argentine delegation. An official telegram by the delegation head to the Argentine state secretary for international relations and human rights, Mr. Canciller, stated Argentina "denounced the constant aggravation of the situation of the African population of South Africa and the manoeuvres of the South African regime". Pretoria's aims, the telegram continued, were designed to "distract the attention of the international community and the inclination of the judicial system and institutions, that in the end only seek to perpetuate the apartheid system".

Argentina's position in Geneva condemned ban-tustanisation, the torture and death of political prisoners of war in South Africa jails and called for human rights and a free Namibia. It presents the most exact position that Mr. Alfonsin's Radical Party, which forms the majority of the Argentine government, has yet adopted vis-a-vis South Africa.

Argentina has responded to the international sport and cultural boycott against Pretoria. It no longer plays rugby with South Africa.

Given Argentina's friendliness for rugby, South Africa's national sport, such boycotts must be viewed as significant moves away from a pro-South African position. Moreover, since 1981, Argentina's national airline, Aerolinas Argentina, has stopped its flights to South Africa.

While Chile and Paraguay are still headed by the military, Uruguay has shed its military image with the inauguration on March 1, of President-elect Julio Maris Sanguinetti, after 11 years of military rule.

The fact that President Sanguinetti's inauguration was attended by high ranking representatives from Angola, Nicaragua and other Socialist orientated countries is significant. Such attendance may be viewed, at least, as a mild indicator that Uruguay may now be receptive to other than traditional influences. That being the case, African diplomacy will have a chance of pursuing an anti-apartheid policy there.

All in all, Africa will gain much more than external trade and technology in winning over South America. Such an outcome will help speed up the destruction of Africa's last settler colony. In turn, only upon this final act and the release of South Africa's mineral and human potential, will the African people be in a position to realise their vast potential and present Africa with real political and economic independence.

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMUNIST PARTY HOLDS SIXTH CONGRESS

London THE AFRICAN COMMUNIST in English Second Quarter 1985 pp 5-8

[Text]

Recently, the 6th Congress of the South African Communist Party was held. Attended by tens of delegates, the Congress was characterised by the revolutionary enthusiasm and confidence of its participants who were inspired by the continuing mass upsurge in South Africa and the important contribution of the working class to this struggle.

The Congress carried out an extensive review of the work of the Party in the period since the last Congress. Discussion focussed on the task of further strengthening the Party ideologically, politically and organisationally as well as heightening its contribution to the struggle for the victory of the national democratic revolution and the advance towards a socialist South Africa.

It also debated all aspects of the developing situation in South Africa, paying particular attention to the further enhancement of the role of the working class as the leader of the national liberation and socialist struggles in our country.

The Congress also discussed the international situation. In this regard, it paid particular attention to the counter-revolutionary offensive of the apartheid regime in Southern Africa and the role of US imperialism in this campaign. It also laid special emphasis on the urgent question of world peace.

The participants noted that the Party had continued to grow in strength, especially inside our country, drawing into its ranks outstanding working class and youth activists in particular. Enemy efforts to destroy it, which now span a period of 35 years, have failed.

Lying enemy propaganda which seeks to project Marxism-Leninism as an ideology that is foreign to the people of South Africa, and our Party as a tool of foreign powers, and not a representative and the Vanguard Party of the working class of our country, has also been rejected by the masses of our people.

The conditions therefore exist for the further growth of our Party, attracting to itself the most advanced and conscious sons and daughters of the working class of our country. At the same time, this organisational work as well as the practical, political and ideological involvement of our Party with the workers in particular, will ensure the continued growth of the influence of the communist cause and enable the working class of our country to carry out its historic mission of taking power from the capitalist class and building a socialist society.

The delegates also noted that in the recent past, certain "left" ideological trends, which pose as Marxism, have appeared inside the country. These trends concentrate their attack on the political positions of our Party as represented in our Programme, especially the characterisation of the nature of the oppression of the African and black majority as colonialism of a special type.

The Congress reaffirmed the correctness of the perspectives spelt out in our Party Programme. The delegates emphasised the importance of the involvement of the conscious and organised working class in the struggle for national liberation as well as its leading role in this struggle. This will ensure that the democratic transformation assumes the most thorough-going revolutionary character and form.

In carrying out this vanguard role, the working class not only advances its own interests and creates the conditions for an uninterrupted advance to socialism. It also makes it possible for the rural masses and the middle strata to benefit fully from the national democratic revolution. It is this fact which makes the alliance between the working class and the other classes and strata among the oppressed people, under the leadership of the workers, both possible and imperative.

The Congress also observed that anti-communism and anti-Sovietism remain the main ideological platform of the apartheid regime and other backward political forces in South Africa. The increased intervention in the affairs of Southern Africa by the Reagan administration is also based on the pursuit of the same anti-communist goals.

The participants accordingly agreed that it remains an important task of the Party to combat this enemy ideology, especially among the working and oppressed masses of our country. It is also important that at all times the Party educates the working class in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, to defeat all tendencies towards tribalism, national chauvinism and racism.

Mood of Revolt

The Congress characterised the mood among the masses of the oppressed people in South Africa as one of revolt. A state of incipient civil war exists in the country. In this situation, the urgent task of the liberation forces of our country is further to raise the all-round political and military offensive against the apartheid regime.

The delegates observed that the racist regime has embarked on a campaign of mass repression in the country and continues with its policy of aggression and destabilisation against the independent states of Southern Africa. All this reflects the growing desperation of the enemy and represents a vain attempt, on its part, to alter the balance of forces in its favour.

However, through struggle, the masses of our people, with the workers at the forefront, continue to shift the initiative into their hands. On the other hand, the peoples of Southern Africa are resisting attempts by Pretoria and Washington to impose the apartheid regime on them as a regional power.

The objective and subjective factors exist for the rapid escalation of the struggle which should aim, in particular, to reduce the capacity of the regime to govern our country. The successful accomplishment of this task requires that all the masses of the oppressed people should be mobilised into struggle. In this regard, special attention should be given to the further organisation

and mobilisation of the women and the rural masses, to elevate their involvement in the struggle.

It is also of vital importance that the organised detachments of our revolutionary movement, including our Party, should continue to strengthen their presence among the people, and mobilise the masses to address, in action, the question of the seizure of power.

The Congress pledged that the SACP would continue to work for the further strengthening of the revolutionary alliance of the African National Congress, the South African Communist Party and the South African Congress of Trade Unions, which is headed by the ANC. The delegates hailed the fact of the growth in the strength and popularity of the ANC inside our country and the further heightening of its prestige internationally. They reaffirmed their confidence that the liberation alliance headed by the ANC would carry out its historic mission of leading the masses of our country to victory in the struggle for the seizure of power by the people and the success of the national democratic revolution.

The Congress reaffirmed the urgent need to struggle for a just and durable world peace. It therefore welcomed the decision of the governments of the USSR and the USA to resume discussion on the limitation and reduction of strategic nuclear weapons.

It expressed its opposition to the continued deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe and denounced the efforts of the Reagan administration to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union. It called on the people of the USA and the peace-loving peoples of the world to compel this administration to abandon the bankrupt and dangerous policy of brinkmanship.

The participants pointed out that the biggest contribution that the communists of South Africa can make to the cause of world peace and international security is the defeat and destruction of the bellicose and aggressive Pretoria regime.

The Congress paid solemn tribute to those members of the Party who had died in the period since the last Congress. It made special mention of the last Chairman of the SACP, the late Comrade Yusuf Dadoo who had served the Party and the struggling people of South Africa with great distinction for many decades.

It also saluted all political prisoners held by the apartheid regime, among them many members of the Party. It went on to call for their immediate and unconditional release.

The Congress also extended its revolutionary solidarity to all forces struggling for national liberation, democracy, socialism and peace, especially the people of Namibia, Western Sahara, Palestine, El Salvador, Nicaragua and East Timor.

It agreed that the international situation demands the convening of a world conference of the communist movement in order further to strengthen the unity and effectiveness of this movement as well as the anti-imperialist forces as a whole.

The delegates adopted a new constitution to regulate the work and functioning of the SACP.

They also elected a new Central Committee.

Comrade Moses Mabhida was re-elected unanimously as the General Secretary of the SACP.

SOUTH AFRICA

DRAMATIC GROWTH OF DEMOCRATIC TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

London THE AFRICAN COMMUNIST in English Second Quarter 1985 pp 51-62

[Article by I. N. Machlalela]

[Text]

"Our struggle is advancing in a defiant way so that the regime cannot rule in the same old way". (South African Congress of Trade Unions, National Executive Committee statement, November 1984.)

The growth of the democratic trade unions in the last ten years has accompanied the accelerated resistance to national oppression. The urban working class have at last pressed back the boundaries of state and employer repression and joined the trade union movement in their thousands. They totalled 713,134 in 1975; 974,970 in 1980 and 1,545,824 in 1983, an increase of 58% in less than three years.

For the first time in the industrial history of South Africa, the African workers form the largest single group of organised workers (43.4% as against 33.34% for white and 22.7% for Coloured and Indian workers). Yet only 15% are unionised, and 4.5 million workers remain to be recruited. The democratic trade union movement nonetheless is already a formidable force and despite the fact that it is still in its infancy, it is, alongside the women, the youth and the rural poor, a major component of resistance to the regime, the employers and the state.

Of the one and a half million workers who are attached to trade unions the most important formations are the democratic and independent unions that in greater or lesser degree link their struggles for wages and greater control over the conditions of production with the urban conflicts concerning rents, housing, education, influx control and struggle for political rights. While the federations (with the exception of CUSA and the independent GWU) have not yet formally affiliated to the United Democratic Front, their constituent unions have directly or indirectly identified themselves with the political campaigns for national emancipation, which they recognise (at times more sharply than their leaders) as indispensable to their success on the shop floor, and the ending of social and economic inequality.

The major configurations of the democratic trade unions are:

	MEMBERS IN 1983	% OF TOTAL 1983
CUSA	140 592	9.1%
FOSATU	108 166	7.0%
INDEPENDENT	696 755	45.1%
TOTAL	945 513	61.2%

The remaining union members (38.8%) are lodged in racist federations from which the more class conscious workers are steadily extricating themselves, although the process is slow. (There was a 10% decline in TUCSA membership in 1983: 54,000 boiler makers and 25,000 members of MICWA). The two main bodies are:

	1983	1984	1983	1984
SACOL	121 890	N/A	7.9%	N/A
TUCSA	478 420	90 000	30.9%	N/A

Before Wiehahn

In the same way as the burgeoning black trade union movement has accompanied the movement of national resistance to the regime, it has also been at the centre of profound and complex changes in the growth and structure of capital. This was manifested initially in the increase in the workforce and (since the seventies) the restructuring of the labour force and labour relations legislation, as the application of new technology made its impact upon the economy.

This process has wrought substantial changes which no analysis of the contemporary trade union movement can afford to overlook: it forms the backdrop to the "Wiehahn legislation" which, on behalf of the larger-domestic firms, local conglomerates and monopoly capital, partially reversed three quarters of a century of exclusory labour practices to re-arrange the industrial relations system, and by implication, the racial division of labour. The speed of these developments and the historic transformation of the labour movement over a single decade, quite often mask the enormity of capital's retreat in the face of the national resistance to the regime and the workers' challenge to the gross exploitation that accompanied the economic changes since the end of the sixties.

The Wiehahn Report was officially presented on May Day 1979 — an irony that capital may in the future regard with less enthusiasm than the proposed legislation generated at the time. It reflected the defiant way in which class and national struggles had advanced and the fact that neither capital's needs nor its capacity to contain the struggles made it possible for it to continue in the same old way. For the workers to appreciate the impact of their resistance, they need only look back on the decades of discriminatory legislation that obstructed their earlier organisation: the racist consolidating legislation of 1911; the exclusory provision of the 1924 Industrial Conciliation Act; the War Measures that frustrated their unionisation; the two and a half decades of the bureaucratic imprisonment of the black trade union movement between 1953 and 1979, including the strait-jacketing legislation of the Native Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Act of 1953 which was vainly designed to bleed the trade union movement to death; the notorious Industrial Conciliation Amendment Act of 1956 with its extensive provisions for job reservation according to race, and the challenging of

industrial negotiation through bureaucrats of the Bantu Labour Office.

The South African Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU) functioned under the most rigid attempts by employers and the state to institutionalise a bureaucratic system of racist industrial relations. SACTU grew in defiance of the harsh anti-trade union legislation of the time, which entrenched racist job reservation, recognised NO African trade unions and offered advisory works committees instead. Employers, bureaucrats and police combined to provide a classically repressive structure for the management of black workers. Meanwhile, the last Act of the 50's legislated against strikes and legally registered black trade unions.

Wiehahn in Perspective

Between Wiehahn and the early sixties, the period of the greatest economic growth and technological change, the regime was characterised by the most rigorous national oppression and class confrontation. The former was accompanied by the tightening of labour-regulating mechanisms (labour bureaux — influx controls — pass laws) in order to canalise the workforce and supply labour to the developing sectors of the economy, especially to the transnational and other foreign investors, whose capital has invaded the mining, automobile, textile, hosiery, petroleum, chemical, capital goods and engineering industries between the Sharpeville and Soweto uprisings. By the beginning of the eighties, total foreign investment had gone over the 25 billion dollar mark and manufacturing alone accounted for 43% of the total foreign investment in 1973 — the year that proved to be a watershed in the history of the democratic trade union movement.

In that year, the class confrontations were characterised by the 1973 strike waves and their aftermath. These were directly linked to the economic growth of the sixties and early seventies, in which profit rates rose to 25% (compared to 14% in some developing countries and as low as 4% in the advanced industrial countries). Gigantic changes in the structure of capital accompanied this growth. This took the form of large-scale replacement of men by machines and the massive recruitment of women's labour as mechanisation changed the labour processes and rendered the work more monotonous and the least well paid.

A new army of unemployed emerged from capital's assault on the cost of production. One million Africans were unemployed in the sixties and, between then and the present, the figure has risen to 3 million, nearly a quarter of the workforce. The armies of unemployed added to the populations of the bantustans, in effect, domestic labour colonies where the inhabitants, already rightless and voteless, were also deprived of their citizenship.

The state assisted this process by revising the institutional machinery of national oppression and revamped the urban areas legislation, the pass laws and the system of labour bureaux to "harmonise" (i.e. coerce) workers to supply their labour power to employers where it was most needed, irrespective of the level of wages or individual choice. Whilst the regime extolled the virtues of the free market, it institutionalised a system of force and compulsion in the labour market that has few, if any, equals in the world.

However much the new labour relations system might be projected as a package that "deracialises" capitalism, collective bargaining is totally undermined so long as it is accompanied by any form of institutionalised command over the labour force. Workplace

victories in South Africa have little solidity in the long term without national liberation. This is the Achilles Heel of "Workerism", with its base on the shop floor and its isolation from those forces who are equally oppressed but away from the points of production.

Two phases can be discerned in the period since Sharpeville. The first was highly characteristic of the sixties, where the colour bar in industry was upheld by an assortment of strategies including legislation, negotiation between white unions and management, and customary practice. This however did not succeed in overcoming the crisis of skills which the 1.4 million white employees could not fill. A policy of "floating" the colour bar was adopted, together with a search for overseas immigrants and a process of job dilution which served to increase the entry into industry of African workers in skilled capacities — at lower rates of pay. This classic phenomenon of contemporary capitalism, the constant fragmentation of the work process, 'deskilling' and job re-classification, was accompanied by changes in technology which enabled large numbers of the black labour force to perform the new mechanical skills. The role of whites as supervisors increased, as well as their wages, the high price of their labour being recognised (as ever) as the cost of the colour bar. For the moment the disadvantages were offset by superior profits.

In effect the floating of the colour bar was a substitute for *statutory* inaction. Changes in the racial division of labour were likely to be as politically subversive among the ruling party's traditional supporters (the white workforce, the petty bourgeoisie) in the sixties, as they are now in the eighties.

What marked off the second phase from the first was the co-operation of monopoly interests, whose capital needs were neither satisfied nor compatible with the existing ordering of the racial division of labour. Moreover, the regime was prepared to confront its former allies and co-opt other elements of the population, something it could not do earlier. The patch-work changes and the ad hoc alterations to the racial division of labour were expensive, inadequate, inefficient and, *as they stood*, inconsistent with the requirements of monopoly capital. They also did not square with the codes of conduct which had been established in the USA and EEC countries to make investments in South Africa more acceptable in the face of growing criticism.

Employers had for a long time, in the earlier phases of the country's growth, capitalised on the historical cheapness and regulation of African labour power. The extensive changes produced in the two decades between 1960 and 1980 — an industrial revolution in many respects — led employers to change their patterns of employment, and the state to change its style of industrial management. But not before the exploitative practices that accompanied nearly two decades of economic growth produced the inevitable explosion — during the strike waves of 1973 and again in 1976, with the urban revolts that started in Soweto.

The industrial scenario that confronted Wiehahn when his Commission of Inquiry into Labour Legislation met in 1976 was quantitatively different from the previous decade, or any other time in the country's history. The growth in the clothing, textile, metal, machinery and transport industries had transformed the face of the economy — and with it the size and stability of the workforce, the density of the urban population, the demands on housing, transport, schools, services and amenities: the latter being items for which neither the employers nor their state had traditionally felt much

commitment to find resources.

It also highlighted the poverty wages. The ratio of average African to average white wages in 1977 — one year after the Soweto Revolt — was one to four in manufacturing; one to five in construction and one to seven in mining. Along with the below-subsistence wages went the dearth in services, the inflated rents and food prices — and the subordinate legal status of urban African workers and the differential legal status of migrant workers on contract.

The changes in the economy and the growth of the urban working population had made it more difficult for the state to contain resistance than at any time before. Moreover the economy continued to expand: in manufacturing, the number of firms had grown by 60% between 1945 and 1976, and led to an increase in employment, output and capital investment. The low level of wages contrasted sharply with the high level of output per average firm. After World War II, the average output per firm was R117. This grew three times by Sharpeville and seven times by the Soweto uprising. What was specially pertinent was the leap in the average investment in plant and machinery — the major factor that revealed the presence of foreign capital — which produced changes in the work process, the division of labour and giant increases in production. The growth in the number of workers, work places and output is best appreciated when seen in table from:

Manufacturing	1945	1960	1976
Establishments (firms)	9,316	10,264	15,461
Av. Output (rands)	117,800	349,600	753,500
Av. investment in plant and machinery (rands)	39,200	77,500	151,800

The significance of this for the labour movement — whose resistance in the mid sixties mirrored the intensified repression that accompanied the urban expansion and industrial concentration — cannot be overemphasised. Compared with the mass strikes of the 1950's, only 2000 workers went on strike during the 1960's. The strikes were for increased wages, improvements in conditions and protests against political repression. But the decade was not a militant one. It is easy for critics to say with hindsight that had the trade union activity on the shop floor been stronger, better organised, more militant, the character of the decade would have been less bleak for the labour movement. But it was not an era for militant trade union activists: the intense repression of SACTU personnel, the repressive legislation and collusion between police, employers and the state to suppress the labour movement, provided little scope for a democratic mass movement of the trade unions. Other critics point to SACTU's alliance with the Congress Movement in the fifties, and suggest *that* as a reason for the heavy retaliation of the state and the consequent quiet of the late sixties. *But this is to deny the very strength of SACTU: it was from its linkage with the ANC and its allies that it drew its vitality, resources, political assurance and the confidence of the workers — before and long after the banning of the ANC.* The alternative (a workerist approach) was to work within the parameters of the apartheid labour legislation and court co-option by the employers and regime. The problem is not unfamiliar in the present time.

Economic Growth and Change

Despite the relative quiescence of the sixties, the structural changes in employment, output and the impact of mechanisation during the decade and into the seventies, belied the surface "calm". Indeed the processes at work were corrosive to the existing political suppression and form of industrial relations control. In the space of twenty five years, between 1951 and 1976, all the social contradictions that had previously been on the agenda multiplied incalculably as foreign investment advanced to sustain the economy. By 1980, 2000 foreign companies including 65 transnationals had extended their operations to South Africa. Domestic concerns, conglomerates and monopoly capital separately or in co-operation combined to sustain the regime, defend it internationally and determine its strategies. In return, the state (in close collaboration with the military) acted to secure the appropriate conditions for the reproduction of monopoly capital and organise itself to contain the rural poor and the unemployed. At the same time it developed strategies to cope with the impact of the armed struggle and internal resistance to class and national oppression. By the time Soweto flared up into revolt, the level of growth had surpassed all the calculations of the regime's numerous ideologues and social planners, as the following table shows:

Growth of employment in manufacture:

	1951	1970	1976
Total employment	536,275	1,095,577	1,362,079
Output per man (rands)	1,189,381	3,101,889	4,517,513
Av. value of machinery per man (rands)	885	1,481	1,639

The impact of the change was felt in the seventies, when wages fell in relation to inflation; the cost of food escalated and so did the cost of clothing and transport. Between 1958 and 1971, prices rose by 40%. During that time, those who were in employment — euphemistically styled structurally or technically or seasonally out of work — became increasingly desperate.

The industrial expansion produced a new level of determination and militancy among the urban working class and has not abated since it started at the end of 1972, except for brief pauses.

The new militant unionism

The 1973 strikes that heralded the Wiehahn legislation are, on their own, a special chapter of South African labour history. Their significance lies in the scale of strike action — 165,000 workers struck work in Durban in the course of the year, beginning in January with the brick workers, whose 61,000 strikers demanded a rise from R8 to R20 and marched in a demonstration with a red flag before them (for the traffic, they explained!) They did not get all of the rise they wanted but their mass confrontation with the employers and their unity led to their victory and set the scene for other struggles and important victories.

The wave of militancy was too powerful for the employers to respond to with customary force. Moreover the changes in technology and their higher return on capital (profits) made it easier for them to absorb the increase in wages that the workers had won. Mechanisation in the future would mean fewer workers and the process of intensified mechanisation therefore

proceeded throughout the decade. The large-scale investment (capable of sustaining short-term losses) made employers less dependent on police intervention in their industrial relations and they sensed the potential for widespread disruption of production. To some extent this was borne out in the following year when the strikes assumed a national character: 22,000 in the Transvaal, 23,000 in the OFS, 18,000 in Natal and 13,000 in the Cape.

It is from this period that the democratic unions emerge, some new, some previously formed. In 1971 there were 10 pathetic parallel unions, some of them a fiction of their parent bodies. By 1974, in the wake of the strike wave there were twenty five unions with 66,000 workers, 17 of these formed after 1973. Their traditions were informed by SACTU in that political involvement in the communities and in the struggle for national emancipation was accepted as indispensable to meaningful advances at the economic level.

The unions learnt by trial and error on the shop floor or in the process of organisation. What characterised the new militant unionism was their determination to confront the power of the employers, despite the heavy social, political (and physical) consequences. They developed their unions without the institutional procedures of collective bargaining that the subsequent Black Labour Relations Act provided, although they were to learn that not even this gave them immunity from the state, employers or the police. They were formed despite the lack of information about the formal methods of trade union organisation — or difficulties normally associated with the organisation of those who had never before been unionised.

Conflict — Settlement

The Soweto uprising fuelled the flames of the new unionism, demonstrating once again the significance of struggles beyond the shop floor. It is significant that Wiehahn followed closely on the Soweto uprising, his Commission beginning in 1976 and addressing itself to the potentiality of crisis in labour relations — but not immune to the wider ramifications of industrial conflict. The Commission, appointed to investigate labour legislation, was confronted by a rapidly expanding number of black independent trade unions. The economic development over the past decade had run into crisis, described by the ruling class as structural. But it was clearly deeper. Wiehahn was ordered to cope with "the crisis in labour" and the drift of capital away from South Africa in the aftermath of Soweto: to deal with the increased internal disputes, especially mechanisms of conflict-settlement that did not include the security police and which were more consistent with the various recommendations and conventions of the International Labour Organisation and the codes of conduct referred to above.

Transnational investment in South Africa reflected a sensitivity to accusations of coercive labour practices: not only at the point of production but in the framework of the system itself. Its investment in South Africa was dictated by the high annual return it yielded, and the earlier capacity of the regime to contain industrial and political conflict. The entrepreneurs had in a sense invested in the regime as much as in the various economic enterprises. The conditions that would be most conducive to the reproduction of their capital required a re-ordering of the institutional arrangements, particularly those that were overtly discriminatory. Together with the task of finding a formulation that would meet these requirements, Wiehahn was finally set

the task of eliminating "bottlenecks" within labour policies — ie to find a way to eliminate strikes. His report was presented on May 1st 1979.

The government responded with indecent haste: a White Paper was circulated between May and October 1979 and in the latter month a new Industrial Conciliation Amendment Act was introduced. In the following month the National Manpower Commission was established, headed by Professor Wiehahn himself. Industrial relations were seen to be fluid and the role of the original Wiehahn Commission was more or less to design and plan a labour policy and programme for the sustained surveillance and control of the industrial relations system. Its recommendations included one unitary trade union system rather than separate systems, although there was provision for racially exclusive trade unions. At the outset, the recommendations included the need for registration for full participation in the industrial relations system. This meant the disclosure of membership records, names of officials and the union's financial affairs to the registrar. Initially, only permanent urban workers were eligible for trade union organisation — but following an outcry from the organised movement the right to trade union membership was extended to contract workers. The establishment of an Industrial Court to deal with unfair practices was clearly intended to condition employers to the new dispensation and to provide a carrot for registration.

Co-option?

There are various interpretations of the Wiehahn legislation. Their importance lies in the degree to which unions take the legislation at face value and accept the provisions of the Labour Relations Act and its subsequent amendments. Full participation in the Industrial Relations System includes registration, access to industrial conciliation boards, the industrial courts and the various other 'concessions'. The danger lies in the possibility of co-option by the employers and control by the State. Wiehahn set out to design and plan a labour policy and programme among other things for the sustained surveillance and control of the industrial relations system, the importance of the registration process ought not to be minimised. It is the first step in the process of control and the institutional mechanism by which the finances, membership, office personnel and proceedings of the union can be monitored by the State.

It comes as no surprise that the Labour Relations Amendment Act of July 1984 retrieved the initiative for the state and made it more difficult for unregistered unions to reach agreements with employers. The amendment provides that agreements reached between employers and unions are not enforceable in court if either party fails to supply the Dept. of Manpower with details of their constitutions, membership, office address, names of office bearers and fails to keep its finances in good order. The amendment was a response to the success the unions had in winning recognition agreements without succumbing to the monitoring processes involved in formal registration. By 1983, 194 unions with an average membership size of 6,566 had registered and many of them had participated in the industrial conciliation machinery and the Industrial Court. In the latter case with some success, although the flexibility and favourable disposition of the Court is in jeopardy with hints from the state that the interpretation of unfair labour practice will be more limited in the future. Approximately 46 unions with an

The Co-option of the white workers

"Within the union structures power passed more and more into the hands of a bureaucracy of permanent officials who spent most of their time involved in statutory bodies with employers and government officials. More and more decisions were taken at the top and almost inevitably ... common interests multiplied across the table in the boardroom..."

[illegible]

From the leaflet "The Bolsheviks are Coming" by D. Ivon Jones and L.H. Greene, 1918.

[illegible]

SOUTH AFRICA

BUSINESS WELCOMES FREE TRADING PLAN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Jun 85 p 35

[Text]

DURBAN. — The Durban Chamber of Commerce and the Natal Chamber of Industries have both welcomed the proposal that seven areas in Durban and a number of other areas in Natal become "open" trading districts.

A statement by the Director General of Constitutional Development and Planning says the areas will be readvertised soon for "investigation by the Group Areas Board for possible proclamation as open trading areas".

The statement comes after the implementation of Section 19 of the Group Areas Amendment Act tomorrow.

A spokesman for the Chamber of Commerce and the Chamber of Industries said that the "open trading" areas move was to be welcomed but, they would await further development before making an overall comment.

In Durban, Point Road is affected as is Soldiers Way, Commercial Road and Albert Street. In these areas there are already numerous businesses being run by Indians.

Other areas affected are Pine Street and Commercial Road between Grey Street and Albert Street.

Another area about to be proclaimed is the area between South Coast, Jacobs and Blamey Roads.

Various estate agents said yesterday that they did not think at this stage that the deproclamation moves would have much impact on the property market in the business areas.

Areas affected in Pietermaritzburg are some properties in Church Street Pieter Maritz Street and Longmarket Street and from Raven Street to an area approximately opposite Scott Street.

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMITTEE TO PROBE INDIAN LAND REQUIREMENTS WELCOMED

Durban THE GRAPHIC in English 24 May 85 p 3

[Text]

The creation of a two-man committee to probe agricultural land requirements for Indians though somewhat belated has been widely welcomed.

Both Mr Y.S. Chinsamy, leader of the Reform Party and former chairman of the SAIC and his colleague, Mr P.R. Bodasingh, are committed members of the fast dwindling Indian farming community who will no doubt approach the subject with a sense of dedication and a great desire to right a great wrong.

Mr Chinsamy is a former President of the Natal Indian Canegrowers Association and Mr Pat (PR) Bodasingh is the present leader of the organisation.

The probe comes at a time when concerted efforts are being made through the tricameral parliament (led by Mr Lyman of Cliffdale) for an open farming code that would generate maximum benefits for the country with all races being able to farm wherever they please.

Indian farmers, like other blacks, can only farm in areas set aside for their community and this has, in effect, stifled the once thriving Indian farmer.

The expropriation of land (mainly Indian) for housing and industry, the creation of boards to control prices etc. have all contributed to the massive decline of farming.

In some quarters there has been a suspicion (not denied) that efforts were being made officially to phase out the Indian farmer because he was seen as the big threat to the monopoly operated by whites, mainly from the Eastern Transvaal.

And the closure of squatter markets where the small farmers were able to dispose market produce was seen as yet another attempt to squeeze him out.

With the departure of the market gardeners and small farmers prices have steeped and boards established to control prices have added to the consistently high prices maintained throughout the year.

It is estimated that over 26 000 ha of farm land had been lost by Indians since 1946.

The Minister of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture, Mr B. Dhooikie who announced the appointment of the two-man committee said the Committee had five months in which to complete its investigations and submit a report to him directly.

The committee's terms of reference include establishing the extent of agricultural land expropriated from Indians under the Group Areas Act, land expropriated for the consolidation of national states, the type of farming in which Indians were now engaged and other types of farming which would be suitable.

Mr Dookie said Indian farmers owned or leased 24 844 ha. but the land shortage was still serious.

In the interim, he said, his department would lease land which would not be used in the next five to 10 years to Indian farmers for 'short-term cash crop use'.

CSO: 3400/386

1 July 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

BIG BOOST FOR INDIAN EDUCATION

Durban THE GRAPHIC in English 24 May 85 p 18

[Text]

MORE than R208 million would be spent on salaries for Indian teachers in 1985 and 1986, Mr Kassie Ramduth, Minister of Education and Culture in the House of Delegates, said this week.

He said in an interview that his department had big plans for Indian education, which had a budget of R321 million.

Among the priorities were new schools, hostels at high schools, school halls, teaching of Indian languages, technical high schools, busing of pupils and a community learning centre at Newcastle.

The learning centre, to be built this year on an 18 ha site donated by the local municipality, would include a creche, pre-primary school, technical school, an adult educational centre and a teachers' centre.

Mr Ramduth said there were 236 000 Indian pupils in South Africa.

Five new primary and two secondary schools had been opened earlier this year, with additions to 15 secondary and five primary schools. Two more primary and seven secondary schools would be opened later this year or early next year.

Mr Ramduth said major work programmes had been earmarked for schools at Stanger, Kloof and Wyebank, Germiston, Malagasi in Isipingo and Howick West.

There would be hostels for pupils in three Transvaal towns and at Richards Bay in Zululand.

CSO: 3400/386

SOUTH AFRICA

DRIVE TO COUNTER NEGATIVE IMAGE OF BLACK EDUCATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Jun 85 p 11

[Text]

THE Department of Education and Training is making special efforts to counter the "negative" image of Black education that is being built up as a result of ongoing township unrest.

A spokesman for the Department told The Citizen yesterday: "It is sad to see the mass of publicity given to such incidents while sincere and well meaning officials, Black parents and children are taking a more responsible, but far less publicised stand in their thousands."

The negative was always news, but the "positive" side in which par-

ents and children who realised that their future and that of the country lay in getting a good education, received little emphasises.

"We're flying the flag, and have the backing of solid, respectable, responsible Black citizens in doing so," he said.

"These people realise that denial of education is suicide."

As part of the Department's efforts, hundreds of Black children are to gather in Pretoria's Shoshanguve Township today for the Pretoria English Festival.

The competition is backed by publishers De Jager and Haum, and

there are many prizes to be won by Black pupils and teams of pupils in classes ranging from Std 6 to 10.

"Competition, among the more than 20 schools in the Shoshanguve, Mamelodi and Atteridgeville townships, has been keen," he said.

The plum prize is full sponsorship for three Std nine and three Std 10 pupils to be sent to compete in the International Schools First Language Festival at Grahamstown from July 1 to 5.

Only the Northern Transvaal region was sending Black pupils to the festival on an organised basis, he said.

CSO: 3400/419

1 July 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

SECRET RIGHTIST ORGANIZATION INSIDE NG CHURCH

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 25 May 85, pp 1,2

[Text] The new far-rightist secret organization is developing a comprehensive strategy with the help of "conservative and preservationist theologians," for the purpose of carrying its "battle" right into the heart of the Afrikaner churches.

Among other things, this is being done in view of the general synod of the NG [Dutch Reformed] Church, which is to be held next year, and which, according to a working paper of the organization, will lead to "a meaningful test of strength" between leftists and conservative theologians.

The existence of the organization, known as Toekomsgesprek [Future Dialog (TG)], was brought to light by DIE BURGER on the basis of confidential documents that have come into its possession.

In one of these documents, SABC-TV [South Africa Broadcasting Corporation-TV] was taken to task for "serving as a tool of the NP." "All talk-partners throughout the country are called upon to express their serious displeasure and protests concerning the manner in which such TV programs as Verslag [Report] are handling the abolition of the laws against immorality and the prohibition of mixed marriages," read the text.

Monster

The strategy contemplated by TG with respect to ecclesiastical affairs is explained in a working paper under the heading of "Church Commotions and Disturbances," which was sent out with Circular No. 7 of March 1985.

In the working paper, the new constitution was referred to as "a political funeral notice," and was said to be causing repercussions in all the other cultural areas and organizations, even within the churches. "[print obliterated] ...monster that has risen up out of the middle of the pond and is making waves felt from the middle to the edges."

With reference to next year's general synod of the NG Church, it is described as a meaningful test of strength between leftwingers and conservative theologians. "By that time the so-called apartheid laws will surely have been repealed by the neo-progressive government of the NP, but resolutions will definitely be proposed for integrated church unity."

Those who oppose this liberalism are being called "theological racists." And bound up with this outlook is the unprincipled misuse by leftist theologians in the churches--as in politics--of the terms, "change" and "renewal" and the sacrilegious use of the beautiful word, "reform."

"The liberal 'cold sour mash' that is routinely forced down our throats by the spoken and written word and through the media is concealed under a sugar coating of misleading terms."

All conservative theologians, at least from the three Afrikaner churches, are called upon to reflect in a purposeful, penetrating and scholarly manner, on the Christian-national basis of certain imperatives.

Thus the Christian basis for the diversity of peoples, on which separateness is founded, must be clearly stated. It is not only theology that must take the floor in this matter, but the other professional disciplines related to it as well, because their motivation is also based on Christian principles.

The close relationship between church on one side and people and culture on the other, must then be elucidated, in order among other things, to make it clear that the Gospel is truly being served by the separate churches. What unity in Christ really means will have to be clearly demonstrated, and this does not imply that all believers of the same widely-professed, reformed creed must be demonstratively forced together into a single church institution and worship under a single church roof.

According to the working paper, the leftist theologians labor under a "hyper-spiritualized" notion of a church that leaves the church itself hanging uncertainly in thin air above and outside of the separate peoples and cultures and still under a falsified spirituality that puts it far higher and more sublime than the other social relationships such as family, state, school and so on.

"We must now live, work, fight and build in a country that is hard-pressed and suffering under the affliction of a neo-progressive government consisting chiefly of Afrikaners. What we may not forget, however, and it gives deep meaning to our study task--also concerned with this burning subject--is that knowledge is power.

"If we have 100 players on our spiritual offensive side and spiritually fit partners who can manage their own line of business and reasoning, they are worth more than 5 000 half-hearted doubting Thomases on the other side. Neither need it be learned theologians who plunge themselves into deep thought at these study sessions," the document concludes.

8117

CSO: 3401/212

SOUTH AFRICA

NATION'S JEWS LAUNCH NEW GALILEE PROJECT IN ISRAEL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Jun 85 p 34

[Text]

A MULTI-MILLION rand project to involve South African Jewry in the development of the vulnerable Galilee region in Israel was launched in Johannesburg yesterday.

The motivation behind "Galil South Africa" is securing the northern area of Israel and strengthening Jewish presence in this mountainous region where Arabs made up 70 percent of the population.

The target of the South Africa project is the creation of three new outpost settlements in the heart of the Lower Galilee which will include a memorial park, monument square, a garden of remembrance for the 57 South Africans who died in the defence of Israel, and special facilities to accommodate the gathering of South African visitors, families and tourists.

Recreational and sporting facilities, soldiers facilities and security and land preservation, as well as picnic facilities for the Kadoorie Agricultural School are all part of the plan for the 12 000 hectares set aside in the area for the South African Jewish National Fund (JNF) project.

The function of the three settlements will be to safeguard the Mont Turan region from illegal encroachment and secure the National Water Carrier which passes nearby, according to a statement released by the JNF.

Speaking at the launch of the project yesterday as a guest of the JNF in his personal capacity, the Israeli Defence Force spokesman for the Judea-Samaria region, Dr Raanan Gissin, said the time had come for new beginnings in the Galilee in the aftermath of the Lebanon war.

Dr Gissin said settlements in the area were vital to the security of the region which would eventually be secured by dividing up the area between all the Jewish communities in the world for projects similar to "Galil South Africa."

Speaking about the security of the region for Jewish families who would live in the settlement, Dr Gissin said the Jewish method of operation had always been one of "tower and stockade," where the settlements doubled as security outposts.

SOUTH AFRICA

YOUTH ORGANIZATION PRESUMABLY EXTENSION OF VOLKSWAG

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 24 May 85 p 1

[Text] Secret plans to employ young Afrikaners under the cloak of the Afrikaner Volkswag [Afrikaner People's Guard (AV)] for far-rightist party political purposes, with the objective of getting the government out of office, have been brought to light in documents of the new secret rightist organization, Toekoms-gesprek [Future Dialog (TG)], which have come into the possession of DIE BURGER.

One of the documents is entitled: "Concept Planning Document: Strategy for Youth." That strategy contemplates using young Afrikaners, especially in the political domain, among other things "by training youths on the secondary and tertiary [educational] levels in the objectives of the AV."

The document indicates, as one of a number of "strong points," that the AV will serve as the "organization of origin" for the youth strategy. It mentions that the AV is acting nationwide and that AV members will support the projects of the secret organization.

Political observers infer from this that the far-rightists have actually chosen the AV to play a double role, on the one hand as a "cultural front" for far-rightist politicians such as the conservative party, and on the other, as a public front for the secret activities of the new rightist organization. (AV leader Prof Carel Boshoff has thus far continuously denied that the AV is acting as a front organization for a secret rightist movement.)

Operative

In the concept-planning document, the government is sharply attacked for complying with the appeal of the UN to make 1985 national youth year, with the main themes of committedness, development and peace. "Especially as far as the last is concerned, the worldwide humanistic tendency is clearly discernible," the document reads.

TG sets its goal as follows, according to the document: "In particular we must prepare and equip young Afrikaners for the successful operative implementation of our fundamental principles, especially in the political area."

The secret organization, which according to the documents advocates an exclusively Afrikaner nation, is striving for a government that is prepared to guar-

antee the Afrikaner "full self-determination in all walks of life." "To be able to accomplish this, we must convince young Afrikaners, our future electorate, of the correctness of our point of view and prepare and equip them to be of assistance in by-elections and the coming general election, to bring our government into power."

Next the role of the AV is highlighted: "The goal of the strategy is to train young Afrikaners at the secondary and tertiary levels in the objectives of the AV and to cultivate in them the necessary energy to consolidate these objectives and defend them against people who think otherwise."

This year the organization is planning to offer year-long nationwide courses for young people under the auspices of the AV. With this in mind, it is working out a nationwide zoning plan, with project regulation committees for every district.

8117

CSO: 3401/212

SOUTH AFRICA

FINANCE MINISTER SAYS MORE SKILLED PEOPLE NEEDED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Jun 85 p 11

[Text]

INCREASED power and authority for all population groups within the local context, would require, inevitably increased responsibility, skill and productivity, according to the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis.

In his opening address to the 28th conference of the Institute of Town Clerks of Southern Africa in Pretoria yesterday, Mr Du Plessis said the new constitutional dispensation had to be implemented administratively on local level as well, and at present, the Government was in the process of establishing separate, independent and autonomous municipal structures for other population groups.

"Local authorities definitely need more skilled and professional people and, in future, more will have to be done as far as manpower planning is concerned," he said.

Mr Du Plessis added that, seen in the wake of the far-reaching restructuring of the country's system of Government on second tier level, it was necessary that attention be given to strategic planning, public relations and the role of the Town

Clerk. He discussed factors which could contribute to an improvement in the planning capability of local authorities.

As far as the need for a reappraisal of the development and application of modern budgeting techniques at the local authority level was concerned, Mr Du Plessis said the preparation of the budget should follow functional lines and each local authority should devise its budget in accordance with its particular needs.

He added that it was essential that the budget was accessible to, and easily understood by the responsible authorities, the officials and the public.

Mr Du Plessis said the role of the Town Clerk as "chief executive and administrative officer" was a leading one, especially as far as the effective utilisation of the available finances was concerned.

Improved "budgetary systems could contribute greatly to enhanced productivity.

Mr Du Plessis said if peaceful interaction could be achieved at the local authority level, the problems at the level of central Government would be considerably eased.

SOUTH AFRICA

DUTCH GOVERNMENT DONATES MONEY FOR SCHOOL

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 6 Jun 85 p 3

[Text]

THE Dutch government is giving more than R50 000 to Get Ahead Limited to run nine winter schools in urban and rural areas.

Mr Don MacRobert, managing director of the company, yesterday said their activities had been noticed by the Dutch Government.

"It very generously offered to sponsor a number of winter schools in the township and some rural areas," he said.

He said the sponsorship was more than R50 000.

The Get Ahead schools would be run for three weeks during the June/July school holidays and during the September break.

Get Ahead, whose directors include Dr Nthato Motlana (chairman) and Mr Kaizer Motaung was founded a few years ago.

The aims and objectives of the company include:

- the setting up of black industries;
- attempts to cut red tape wherever possible;
- to make loans in the informal sector.

SOUTH AFRICA

HIGH LEVELS OF DEADLY CHEMICAL FOUND IN NATAL MARINE LIFE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Jun 85 p 11

[Text]

DURBAN. — Fish in Durban Bay have such high levels of the deadly chemical Dieldrin that they would not be deemed edible in the United States.

Mussels and dolphins off Natal's coastline have some of the highest levels of the outlawed pesticide in the world.

Natal has by far the highest recorded Dieldrin levels in the country — and some are among the world's highest.

These are the findings of Dr John Mendelsohn, the curator of Durban's natural history museum. He said the Dieldrin levels in the sea off the city were also the highest in the province.

The museum and the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) have organised an exhibit about the distribution of Dieldrin to mark World Environment Day.

Dr Mendelsohn said fish in Durban Bay had Dieldrin levels so high they would not be regarded as edible in terms of the US Food and Drug Administration laws.

Some of the highest levels in the world were in mussels found near the mouth of the Reunion canal, where Shell had a

factory manufacturing Dieldrin.

Levels in dolphins caught off the Natal Coast were among the highest in the world for the species — and levels found in eagles were so high that they were several times the fatal dose.

Dr Mendelsohn said Dieldrin was still constantly entering the environment even though the chemical had been banned in SA since 1981.

The charts on display at the museum showed that the Dieldrin levels in Natal were consistently higher than elsewhere in South Africa, he said.

Mullet with levels of 400 parts per billion and grunter with levels of 600 parts per billion had been caught in Durban Bay.

Dr Mendelsohn said fish with levels of 400 parts per billion and above were regarded as inedible in the US.

Probably the highest Dieldrin levels ever found in a bird had been recorded in Natal when a black eagle found dead in Underberg in 1982 had levels of 67 000 parts per billion.

"It is staggeringly high", Dr Mendelsohn said. "It is several times the fatal dose which is about 4 000 to 10 000 parts per billion."

1 July 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

NEW SECRET SOCIETY CALLS FOR EXCLUSIVE AFRIKANER STATE

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 23 May 85 pp 1,2

[Text] An exclusively Afrikaner nation is being advocated by Toekomsgesprek [Future Dialog (TG)], the new secret rightist organization the existence of which was brought to light yesterday by DIE BURGER.

That most controversial pursuit, proposed by FD chairman Kallie van der Merwe, as the highest ideal for his secret organization, in the opening remarks of his address to a meeting at the national executive conference, will, according to expectations, have serious repercussions in far-right politics.

The KP [Conservative Party], which is being used by the secret organization as its parliamentary arm has for its part thus far shied away from accepting a white homeland as official policy. The KP, moreover, is ardently recruiting English support, even in Natal.

One KP ally, the Afrikaner Resistance Movement (AWB), strongly supports the concept of a Boer nation. AWB leader Eugene Terre 'Blanche openly warned in a recent statement that the old Boer Republic, Transvaal and the Free State, "must be given back to the people."

The election partner of the KP, the HNP [Herstigte National Party], still abides by the policy that Afrikaans must be the only binding language, but does not hold out for an exclusively Afrikaner nation. Among the other far rightists, the white homeland people, the Orange Workers, have not yet said that there must be Afrikaners only in their white growth points, either.

According to expectations, the radical partition plans of TG will consequently create problems for the KP and its allies, as well, on account of KP connections proclaimed by the secret organization.

In the secret organization's Circular No. 6 of Feb 1985, one of the documents that has come into the possession of DIE BURGER, not only was it mentioned that TG looks upon it as a matter of "vital necessity" that the results of its deliberation be "quickly and precisely" relayed to the conservative MPs, but also that "telephone calls are being made to talk-partners" to provide help in the by-election to be held shortly in Harrismith.

Two telephone numbers are furnished for the "talk-partners" to dial during the election campaign: 72668, the Bloemfontein office of the KP, which lost the by-election by a close shave; and 014-392-11112, the number of Atty (Cehill) Pienaar, the KP candidate in Harrismith.

According to these documents, Mr Kallie van der Merwe, chairman of TG, spoke as follows in his opening address to a meeting at the national executive conference concerning the primary ideal of the secret organization:

"The ideal of an Afrikaner nation where the Afrikaner can govern himself."

He pleaded for "total self-determination," wherein "we must plan and realize the process of ^{disentanglement} in all facets of life." To this he added: "Disentanglement is not tantamount to a covered-wagon cult" [referring to the historical "trek" of the Afrikaners away from the British]

The national executive conference, the high command of the organization, has further recommended that its branches or cells, the conference groups, must be members of SABRA [South African Bureau of Racial Affairs], the far-rightist body whose position on colored homelands has contributed to the schism of Dr Andries Treurnicht and his followers from the NP.

It is being left to the conference groups to come up with a name under which they will be received as members. It was also further decided that we shall make use of the study material available from SABRA," Circular No. 6 reads.

In a later circular, reference was made to "rightist members" who had resigned from the Ruiterwag [Horse Guard]. "A list of Ruiterwag members who have resigned will in due time be sent out to all the conference groups, so that they may be brought in as members after due consideration by us," Circular No. 7 goes on to say.

8117

CSO: 3401/212

SOUTH AFRICA

PFP WANTS BOTHA NOT TO SIGN SECRET POLICE FUND BILL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Jun 85 p 4

[Text]

PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL. — The PFP's member on the economic Committee of the President's Council, Mr James Rennie, yesterday asked the Council to request the State President, Mr P W Botha, not to sign the SA Police Special Account Bill.

The Bill, which will enable the police to draw funds for secret projects, passed its second reading in the House of Assembly and the House of Representatives, but was rejected by the House of Delegates.

It was then referred by the State President to the President's Council for a decision.

Mr Rennie, in his speech, said he felt the Bill was an unnecessary piece of legislation since in terms of the Secret Services Account Act, the police had been able to draw funds for secret projects.

"This, they have done quite satisfactorily since 1978 and, as far as can be ascertained, there has been no request from the police for any change in the system."

From this it could be deduced that the Bill had not been introduced be-

cause the police needed secret funds since they already had money available for this purpose.

Evidence before the Economic Committee also made it quite clear that the proposed change had not been motivated by the police.

Motivated

"But we are told that, although the proposed changes were not motivated by the police, the police are certainly not opposed to the Bill.

"This is hardly surprising as, in terms of the Bill, the powers of the Minister of Law and Order will be increased."

Mr Rennie said that while he accepted the argument that there was nothing in the Bill which stated that a secret fund would be built up, there was nothing in the Bill to prevent it, and the secret activities of the police could conceivably develop beyond the control of Parliament.

"I believe it is very important for the legislature to have greater, not less control over secret funds."

It would, in fact, be in the country's interest if there were fewer, not more, departments making use of the facilities available in terms of the

Secret Services Account Act, he said.

"I think it is important for the Council to consider that when the constitution affords greater participation in Government people, who in the past were under surveillance — no doubt with the aid of secret funds — now participate in Government, even at Cabinet level.

"I believe that when all sections of the South African population are included in the central decision — making process, the need for secret funds, especially for the police, will decrease proportionately.

"I appeal to this Council, in its wisdom, to recommend to the State President, that he should not sign this Bill. This would be a great victory for consensus Government and would help to foster confidence among all participants in real consensus as a method of decision-making. It would also prove that the President's Council had no intention of becoming the Government's 'rubber stamp', "Mr Rennie said.

CSO: 3400/420

1 July 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

MILLIONS OF RANDS EARMARKED FOR EASTERN CAPE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Jun 85 p 14

[Text]

PORT ELIZABETH.

— A R203 million upgrading of housing and social conditions in the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage area would provide an "enormous economic stimulus", the Minister of Trade and Industries, Dr Dawie de Villiers, said in Port Elizabeth yesterday.

Speaking at the official inception of the regional development advice committee for district "D", he said the Cabinet had accepted the Rive proposals for the upgrading of housing and social conditions.

Of a total of R203 million earmarked for the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage region, the Eastern Cape Development Board would spend R57 million this year.

"This will provide an enormous economic stimulus", he said.

In addition, water and irrigation schemes recently announced by

President Botha would help ease the immediate unemployment problem and contribute to further economic stimulation.

Statistics pointed to an upturn in industrial activity in the area which should gain momentum when the economic and investment climate improved.

Because of the need for greater diversification, it was also heartening that most of the applications for concessions in the area were not from the motor industry.

A breakdown of statistics for region "D" revealed that applications for April and May this year would bring 1 382 jobs and R45 million in investment.

Dr De Villiers said that the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage area had done at least as well as East London since new incentives were implemented in November last year.

CSO: 3400/419

SOUTH AFRICA

TOP BUSINESSMEN SAY INFLUX CONTROLS MUST GO

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Jun 85 p 13

[Article by Erik Larsen]

[Text]

SOUTH Africa's top business executives have concluded that major corporate and socio-political changes, such as the scrapping of influx control and the Group Areas Act, are essential if there is to be a breakthrough in the development of the country's economic potential.

This conclusion is a consensus view of hundreds of Black and White managers who have been meeting in high-level think-tanks over the past four months to find solutions to two major problems facing South Africa — widespread rejection of the free enterprise system by many Black employees and the country's falling productivity.

Survey

The research and analysis think-tanks, comprising top executives from 103 of South Africa's major companies, are part of the on-going Project Free Enterprise which began more than a year ago with a survey by Unisa's School of Business Leadership, of employee attitudes to business and free enterprise in South Africa.

The original study surveyed 78 companies, employing more than 100 people each, and found

that Black employees in particular generally viewed themselves as grossly discriminated against by a system that channelled most of the profits made by companies into the pockets of the managers.

The survey found a high level of ignorance about shareholding, company expenses, how expansion is financed and productivity.

Realising the serious threat these workers' perceptions posed for the free enterprise system in South Africa, major companies put up finance to establish a series of think-tanks to investigate what action could be taken to fully involve Blacks in economic developments at all levels.

Professor Martin Nasser of Unisa's School of Business Leadership and leader of Project Free Enterprise, said yesterday that the executive think-tanks had identified five top priority changes essential for future economic growth. These were:

- Property rights for Blacks;
- Black participation in political decision-making;
- Establishment of one ministry of education for all in South Africa and

the redesigning of the Black education system;

- Repeal of the Group Areas Act with market forces being left to dictate the level of intergration, and
- Scrapping of influx control.

Urgent

"In our view, no other issue was as urgent as property ownership for Blacks because of its impact on social stability, capital formation and in developing understanding of the free enterprise system," said Prof Nasser.

In analysing Black participation in political decision-making, the think-tanks concluded that maximum devolution of power with a limiting of central Government power was the possible direction to follow. The way to urge this change would be by low-key negotiation with the Government, said the professor.

"Analysing education, the think-tanks concluded that the creation of a single ministry—as against 18 educational authorities at present—was a fundamental to positive change in the South African education system," he said.

The thinktanks also attached high priority to aspects like:

- Linking Black schools with the private sector to bridge the gap between the classroom and the socio-economic needs of the community;
- More career and voca-

tional training at school'

- Flexibility in the school curriculum so that it may be changed according to manpower needs, and

- Cognitive skills development and greater use of educational technology.

Decisions

"The think tanks recognised South Africa's long history of the demand for racial separation, but still recommended that the Group Areas Act be repealed," said Prof Nasser. "However, they felt the issue of integration or separation should be left to market forces. It was also felt that group areas policy decision should be devoluted to local communities."

Prof Nasser said the think-tanks had clearly defined what needs to be done and would now be concentrating on how to implement these guidelines. Results are expected in November.

"The ultimate objective is to get every South African to support the free enterprise system. This is the only way we are going to ensure the continued existence of the South African economy.

"The future survival of our economy depends on whether we have a committed workforce and the only way they are going to be committed is if they have a vested interest in the system."

SOUTH AFRICA

REVITALIZED LOCAL AUTHORITIES SLATED, DEMARCATION BOARD SET

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Jun 85 p 11

[Article by Brian Stuart]

[Text]

A DRAMATIC shake-up in local government in South Africa is to take place within the next few months in terms of the new dispensation.

New measures now before Parliament will give executive teeth to Black local government institutions and to Indian and Coloured management bodies.

In terms of legislation published yesterday, a Demarcation Board will be appointed to define the areas of jurisdiction of all local authorities — White, Black, Indian and Coloured.

Black local authorities, which have fallen under the Department of Co-operation and Development, are being moved to Mr Chris Heunis's Department of Constitutional Development and Planning.

The Black townships were administered by White local authorities until the Community Councils Act of 1977 opened the way for the evolution of representative institutions, however, they lacked executive powers.

In 1982 the Black Local Authorities Act enabled

local government institutions to be set up with more meaningful powers. These local authorities are soon to take over the property at present owned and controlled by development boards, which in turn will lose their powers.

This transfer of land to established Black local authorities will take place step by step in each local authority.

Setting the stage for even greater self-government is a Local Government Affairs Bill, published in Cape Town yesterday and due to be moved in Parliament by Mr Heunis.

This will amend the Black Authorities Act "so as to further regulate the establishment of town councils and village councils."

The areas of Black local authorities are at present demarcated by the Minister of Co-Operation and Development. This power will now be assigned to the new "general affairs" provincial authorities to be set up next year.

The new Bill, read with other legislation, would empower the provincial authorities to demarcate

the areas of jurisdiction of all local government bodies.

Demarcation of the areas of jurisdiction of the proposed regional services councils would also be assigned to the provincial authorities.

These areas of local authority and regional council jurisdiction will be determined after consultation with the parties concerned and after consideration of a written report by the proposed Demarcation Board.

Demarcation is a general affair and the Demarcation Board will, therefore, be appointed by the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning in consultation with the all-race co-ordinating council.

The Department says in a memorandum that local government areas "must be able to be demarcated as a geographically identifiable unit" and that the size and development potential should make them self-supporting.

Another aspect of the new Bill is that Coloured and Indian management bodies will be given final decision-making powers on local government issues.

In November, the Government published regulations designed to improve communication between White local authorities and management bodies — management committees, local affairs committees and advisory

committees.

"There are still local authorities which either do not apply any of the measures or do so inadequately, with the result that Coloured and Indian communities do not have a proper say in those matters affecting their lives," said the Department.

At its March meeting, the Co-ordinating Council unanimously recommended to the Government: "That steps be taken to ensure that management, consultative and local affairs committees now only have advisory functions, but that final decision-making powers be allocated to these committees."

A select committee of the House of Representatives last month asked that these management bodies should be given executive powers that were "binding and mandatory."

In implementing these recommendations, the new Bill would empower a provincial administrator to "invest management bodies with any right, power, function, duty or obligation" in their local authority area.

These new pepped-up Black, Indian and Coloured local authorities will have direct representation on the Regional Services Councils which are to be instituted in terms of legislation now before Parliament.

SOUTH AFRICA

LOUW WANTS SMALL, EFFICIENT CIVIL SERVICE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Jun 85 p 11

[Article by Brian Stuart]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — A small, efficient and well-paid public service is the aim of Mr Eli Louw, who on July 1 enters the Cabinet with the Commission for Administration in his portfolio.

The commission plays a strong co-ordinating and personal management role over the whole civil service, comprising 200 000 employees.

Its management policy and conditions of service have a ripple effect across the broader spectrum for people employed by the State, including teachers, nurses, the South African Police, Department of Prisons and provincial personnel.

The State President, Mr P W Botha, now combines within his own sphere of activity the work previously done by both the State President and the Prime Minister, at the same time being the orchestrator of reform in South Africa.

While Mr Louw moves from own affairs to the general affairs Cabinet, he still regards Loeriesfontein as "home". His father was a trekboer and

Mr Louw was born in a wagon tent outside the small town 57 years ago.

Profession

He was educated in the town but had to move to Calvinia, then the biggest town he had ever seen, to matriculate. When he had earned his law degree, he returned to Loeriesfontein to start his practice as an advocate and to become a farmer. He still says his profession is that of farmer.

In 1958, when Loeriesfontein became a municipality, he was elected its first mayor.

Mr Louw talks fondly of Namaqualand, its hard earth and its ethos. "Namaqualand taught me something that is vital," he said. "Never give up — make a plan."

He and his Lydenburg-born wife have four daughters, with "three grandchildren and another on the way."

He recently announced the appointment of Mr Louw to assist him and to work closely with him. This means that Mr Louw, at present Minister of the White own affairs Budget will move to new offices in Thuyphuys, of-

official residence and office of the State President. In Pretoria they will have adjoining offices in the Union Buildings.

"If I can do something to lighten his burden, then I will feel I am making a contribution," Mr Louw told The Citizen in an interview.

As Minister of Administration and Economic Advisory Services, Mr Louw's portfolio will include the Commission of Administration, Statistical Services, the Central Economic Advisory Service and the soon-to-be appointed Economic Advisory Council.

The Commission for Administration moves from Home Affairs to Mr Louw's department. He will thus become political boss of the whole civil service.

He holds a BA degree with economics and psychology as his major subjects; has worked within the Department of Justice and former Department of Labour; has been an attorney since 1956 and was mayor of his home town of Loeriesfontein in Namaqualand for 18 years.

Finance

He has served on select committees or Cabinet committees dealing with economic and finance matters, energy affairs, justice, social matters and constitutional issues. He

is also a member of the State President's Committee for National Priorities.

Mr Louw said he admired South Africa's public servants. "I have a high regard for our State officials. I believe they are enormously underrated.

"I believe in the quality of work done, not the time spent on doing it. I like efficiency, I like people who think and who make an input in this way. I believe in a small civil service, but well remunerated.

"Any man who takes an interest in his work has a good career in our public service."

Also under his wing is the Central Economic Advisory Service, comprising departmental experts who pool their knowledge and experience.

Still to be established is the State President's Economic Advisory Council. Mr Louw said he regarded this as an important facet of his work in that this body would bring the private sector into an advisory body at the highest level.

"I believe this council underscores the importance which the State President gives to both the public and the private sectors in our economic future," Mr Louw said.

1 July 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

KENTRON DISTINGUISHES ITSELF IN SOPHISTICATED WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT

Pretoria SALVO in English May 85 p 17

[Text]

WHEN Armscor showed up at FIDA '84 in Chile last year, the rest of the exhibitors were astounded at the sophistication of South Africa's weaponry.

It was the Kukri air-to-air missile which attracted the most attention. In fact, the system was described as being "ten years ahead of anything produced in either the East or West".

Kentron was the subsidiary responsible for the development of this sophisticated weapon.

As a member of the Armscor Group, the subsidiary is also responsible for the development, manufacture, testing and maintenance of guided-missile systems, optical systems and components.

Kentron's history dates back to 1968 when a team of specialists began research in the field of missile technology. Their goal was to make South Africa independent in the field of guided-missile and related weapon systems. Kentron was established ten years later.

Expansion has been so rapid that Kentron now manages two plants:

— KENTRON-IRENE, near Pretoria, accommodates most of the simulation, electronic, aerodynamic and fine mechanical development, testing and production facilities.

— ELOPTRO, Kentron's plant near Kempton Park, develops and manufactures optical and electro-optical equipment and components.

In addition to these, Kentron also manages the SADF's test range at St Lucia, where tests are carried out on weapon systems.

Kentron completed South Africa's own guided air-to-air missile system only a year after its establishment. This was soon followed by the 127 mm artillery rocket system. For these technical achievements Kentron was granted the prestigious National Award of the Associated Scientific and Technical Societies of South Africa.

CSO: 3400/386

PROPOSED BUDGET, CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS FOR ZANZIBAR

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 May 85 p 1

[Text]

THE Zanzibar House of Representatives begins a two-week budget session in Zanzibar on May 28 to discuss the 1985/86 budget, the Clerk to the House, Ndugu Iddi Pandu Hassan, said yesterday.

He told reporters in Zanzibar that during the session three Bills would be tabled before the House and 70 questions would be answered by government ministries.

Ndugu Hassan could not specify when the budget would be announced during the session, but indicated that under the convention of the House it was likely to be read on May 29, *Shihata* reported.

During the 1985/86 financial year, Zanzibar expects to set aside 1,521,133,802/- for recurrent and development expenditures and expects a revenue of 1,214,396,900/-.

During the year, the thrust will be to develop the private sector in fisheries and tourism against a background of the prevailing poor economic situation.

According to the 1985/86 Development Plan, 565,092,000/- will be for development expenditure while 956,041,802/- will be for recurrent expenditure.

The plan also expects a recurrent revenue of 821,394,900/- against a development revenue of 393,002,000/- of which 286,256m.- will be in the forms of grants and long-term loans.

A total of 88 development projects, including 28 new ones and 60 carry-overs from the current financial year, are expected to be implemented.

Ndugu Hassan said the Bills to be tabled include an amendment to the 1984 Zanzibar Constitution, another amendment to the Penal Code, and a Bill to repeal and replace the 1970

Cloves Act.

The Constitutional Act Amendment Bill seeks to accommodate in Section 65 of the 1984 Zanzibar Constitution a clause that there shall be one elected Zanzibar Representative from every Party mass organization in Zanzibar to the House of Representatives. It will be tabled in the House by the Chief Minister, Ndugu Seif Shariff Hamad.

If passed, the representative will be elected by the House from respective mass organisations, and The Act will be effective from January 12, this year when the Constitution came into force.

The aim of the Bill is to implement a directive by the Party National Executive Committee (NEC), to include Party mass organisations in the Union Parliament and the House of Representatives.

The inclusion in the Constitution of the clause will also increase people's representation in the House, the Bill says.

Before the inclusion, the Constitution stipulated that five representatives from the Women's Organization (UWT) only would be elected in the House.

The Penal Code Amendment Bill seeks to change the title under Section X to read: Corruption, ignoring office, and offences of economic sabotage.

The economic sabotage offences include illegal possession of property, amassing commodities of great public demand, and causing loss to the government and its institutions.

The aim of the Bill, which will be presented by the Minister of State in the Chief Minister's Office, Ndugu Mohammed Fakhri, is to allow for deterrent sentences for the offences and to abide by the Corruption Act which has similar offences under Section X.

Under the Section, any person found guilty of the offence will be liable for a jail term of between three and ten years, or a fine of between 50,000/- and 150,000/- or both sentences, the Bill says.

A Bill seeking to repeal and replace the 1970 Cloves Act, which will also

be tabled by the Minister of State in the Chief Minister's Office, prohibits individuals other than the Zanzibar State Trading Corporation (ZSTC) from exporting cloves.

It also prohibits all ship captains and vessels from transporting the produce without valid documentation, and adds that a police officer from the rank of corporal, upon possession of a search warrant, can conduct inspection anywhere if he suspects contravention of the Act.

Any one found guilty of the offence will be sentenced to a jail term of not less than 10 years outside another penalty of planting not less than 100 seedlings of cloves during his term.

All cloves and vessels involved in the offence will be confiscated by the government.

Also nobody will be allowed to move about from one place to another with fresh (undried) cloves outside the clove pickers who will be returning to their homes after the day's work. The sentence will be a one-year jail term with the reformatory centres and the planting of 50 clove seedlings.

Anyone found guilty of selling the produce to any person or organisation other than the ZSTC will also serve the same one-year jail term and the added penalty of planting 50 seedlings, the Bill says.

If the Bill is enacted, it is hoped that clove smuggling, which the government is admitting is too high at present, will diminish, the Bill concludes.

CSO: 3400/416

1 July 1985

TANZANIA

NEW TRADE POLICY FOR ZANZIBAR ANNOUNCED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 24 May 85 p 1

[Text] ZANZIBAR has introduced a new trade policy by allowing individuals to export commodities not included in the government export list.

The President of Zanzibar who is also the Chairman of the Isles Revolutionary Council, Ndugu Ali Hassan Mwinyi, yesterday urged businessmen to export items outside the government export list and promised that half of the foreign exchange accruing from the exports would remain with them to boost their imports.

Addressing businessmen and Party and government leaders at the Kisiwandui Party office in Zanzibar, Ndugu Mwinyi said it was high time the people took a direct hand in the exports of items such as baskets, black and red pepper, stitched caps, fruits, ginger and sea shells in a bid to rehabilitate the economy.

He, however, warned that the relaxation should not be mistaken for permission for illegal exports of commodities such as cloves.

The Isles President said individual businessmen could form co-operatives or private export companies.

Non-Tanzanians who wanted to invest in trade, especially in commercial fishing and the development of tourism, would be accepted on condition that the

revenue accrued would be shared aequally between the Government and the foreign firms or individuals involved.

Ndugu Mwinyi, who hailed private businessmen for responding to his earlier call last year to import goods for local consumption, said they should continue with the spirit.

He, however, cautioned that prices of the goods were too high for the ordinary people.

"I understand that the reasons for the high prices stem from our poverty, but is it fair to our cause?" he asked.

The Isles President said it was painful to note that a kilogramme of maize flour (sembe) which was being sold at 5/- in Dar es Salaam was selling at 20/- in Zanzibar.

"I advise you to lower your prices, profit is legitimate but too much profit is illegitimate," he said.

Ndugu Mwinyi also advised the businessmen to form a chamber of commerce which would be their organ in the area of trade.

He also told the fully packed audience at the conference hall, amid applause, that effective from now people had been allowed to build houses for renting. However, the move did not include leaders of the Party and the government, he said.

Meanwhile, Customs officers found to co-operate with unscrupulous businessmen to steal will be dismissed forthwith.

The Zanzibar Chief Minister, Ndugu Seif Shariff Hamad, said in Zanzibar yesterday that the officers would also be prosecuted.

He was responding to claims by some businessmen during the meeting at Kisiwandui that there was pilferage at the Dar es Salaam Airport and the Zanzibar Harbour.

The Chief Minister said there was evidence that some Customs officers and businessmen had given false information to underestimate the value of goods imported so that little duty could be paid on them, thus stealing from the Government.

He also said that although government efforts would be needed to contain pilferage, the people should also co-operate by giving true information to institutions responsible to arrest the situation.

Ndugu Hamad told the meeting that the government was working in collaboration with the Association of Porters/Coolies, the Union of Tanzania workers (JUWATA) and Zanzibar Wharfage to set charges (prices) for loading, unloading and carrying of various items at the Zanzibar Harbour.

TANZANIA

KIMARIO SAYS DEFENSE POLICY UNDER REVIEW

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 20 May 85 p 1

[Text]

THE Minister for Defence and National Service, Brigadier Muhidin Kimario, has said the Ministry was reviewing the existing defence policy, *Shihata* reported.

He said in Dar es Salaam at the week-end the exercise was aimed at including militia training as a pre-condition for employment in the Ministry.

The Minister was officiating at a pass-out parade mounted by 49 new militiamen — all workers of the Ministry of Defence and National Service — at the Ministry's Headquarters in Dar es Salaam.

Brigadier Kimario stressed the importance of militia training for civilians working in various organs of national defence.

Participation of the workers in the training, besides improving national defence, would provide motivation to other non-defence organs to put more emphasis on the training for their workers, he said.

He called on workers who had not undergone militia training to do so, warning that stern measures would be taken against evaders.

The Minister commended the role played by members of the Militia to fight law-breaking activities in the country. He said the Government was working out ways to improve defence techniques provided by the Mbeya and Morogoro based militia training colleges.

In their message, the militiamen requested the Govern-

ment to review the prices of militia uniforms. The current price is 600/- a pair.

They contributed 600/- for the construction of the Party Headquarters building in Dodoma.

Meanwhile, Temeke District villages' request for special training in people's militia has been sent to the Area Commissioner for consideration, Guest Reporter Damas Kitundu reports.

The Tanzania Youth Organisation (VIJANA) District Chairman, Ndugu Omary Ramadhani, told the *Daily News* at the weekend the request was earlier put forward to the VIJANA delegation touring the Organisation's branches in the district early this month.

Ndugu Ramadhani said the villages requested the training in order to defend themselves and their crops against armed bandits.

The villages are Kimbiji, Kibugumo, Mji Mwema, Kibada, Temba Mnazi, Yaleyale Puna, Yasemwayo, Mizimbini and Mkinze.

The six-man VIJANA delegation was on a month-long tour of Temeke where they visited 74 branches to inspect their activities.

Activities inspected included registration of jobless youths and those already involved in productive work.

Ndugu Ramadhani said 800 hectares had been set aside for the registered jobless youths in the district. The earmarked land is at Kongowe.

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

CZECHOSLOVAKIAN CERAMIC AID--CZECHOSLOVAKIA will provide technical personnel and raw materials to the ceramics factory in Morogoro presently under construction. This is contained in a statement issued in Dar es Salaam yesterday after a five-day visit by officials of the Ministry of Industries and Trade to Czechoslovakia. The officials, led by the Minister, Ndugu Basil Mramba, began their visit on May 14, and returned yesterday. According to the statement, it was also agreed that Czechoslovakia would provide the Morogoro Shoe Company with technical personnel and provide scholarships to technicians in other industries and industrial institutions. The statement further said a new trade protocol between the two countries would be signed before the end of the year, following completion of legal technicalities. It was agreed that some industries would be provided with raw materials in order to increase their capacity utilisation and also ensure the local duty-free shops were given more goods. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 21 May 85 p 3]

MKAPA REASSURES MALAWI REFUGEES--THE Minister for Foreign Affairs, Ndugu Benjamin Mkapa, has assured Malawian refugees residing in Tanzania that they would not be repatriated to their country following the decision by the two states to establish full diplomatic relations. In a radio broadcast by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) monitored by Radio Tanzania Dar es Salaam yesterday, Ndugu Mkapa said, however, the refugees will not be allowed to use Tanzania as their base for subversive acts against Malawi. The Minister said the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two states was consonant with Tanzania's principles to enhance co-operation with neighbouring states. Under the circumstance, he explained the decision to establish relation with her southern neighbour was proper. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 18 May 85 p 3]

INDIAN FOOD ANNOUNCED--TANZANIA will soon receive 20m/- worth of food aid from the World Food Programme (WFP) as a donation by the Indian Government to WFP's International Emergency Food Reserve (IEFR) to assist the most drought stricken areas in Tanzania. According to a United States Information Services Press release issued to the Daily News yesterday the consignment will consist 5,000 tonnes of wheat and 200 tonnes of rice which will be exchanged on arrival in the country for 8,392 tonnes of white maize which can be stored for longer than wheat and rice. Distribution of the food will be made to 233,100 individuals engaged in public works projects for rehabilitation of rural

infrastructure affected by drought and floods in recent months. Others to benefit from the assistance will include more severely affected districts in Shinyanga, Mwanza, Tabora and Dodoma regions. WFP will also provide 472 tonnes of wheat to generate funds for defraying up to 50 per cent of the internal transport and handling of the 8,392 tonnes of maize intended for distribution. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 18 May 85 p 3]

CSO: 3400/417

ZAMBIA

U.S. CRITICIZED FOR BOYCOTT HYPOCRISY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 May 85 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE politics of South America maybe entirely different from the politics of Southern Africa in relation to United States foreign policy.

And yet in both situations, it is the United States which has all the political power and economic leverage to influence change — peaceful or violent.

It is against this background that the imposition of a trade embargo on Nicaragua by the Reagan administration last week, must have surprised many people in these parts of the world.

While Washington is ready to flex its big muscle against the so-called Marxists in Managua, the United States is totally unwilling to do the same against racist South Africa.

For how long will the American government continue to pursue a policy that

thrives on contradictions? The US is prepared to apply sanctions on Poland (1981) and now Nicaragua but not against Pretoria. Why?

We agree with the 36 American citizens resident in Zimbabwe who yesterday urged their government to get tough with President Pieter Botha and his clique. Time for this move is long overdue.

The trade ban on Nicaragua must be lifted immediately and comprehensive sanctions imposed against the enemies of peace in the sub-continent.

It is only by acting decisively against Pretoria that Washington can influence peaceful change in South Africa and Namibia.

President Kaunda and other men of goodwill throughout the world would like to see a peaceful transition to black majority

rule in Namibia and South Africa itself. But if the present rulers maintain their stance, they will be supplanted by force.

African National Congress (ANC) and the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) freedom fighters are determined to prosecute the liberation war until victory is won.

The United States government will be doing itself a lot of good by being frank with South Africans about what lies ahead. They must be told that change is inevitable.

Blacks are rioting day in and day out. They are fighting for social change. They want the government to change the laws that separate them from their fellow compatriots, the laws that underline their inequality.

Apartheid is not democracy; so the Americans cannot say they are protecting a democratic country.

The world community is keenly waiting for the day when the United States will raise its big stick and crush apartheid to rubble. It must do a Nicaragua in South Africa.

ZAMBIA

KAUNDA RECEIVES CZECHOSLOVAKIAN MEMORIAL MEDAL

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 10 May 85 p 1

[Text]

PRESIDENT KAUNDA was yesterday conferred with a memorial medal on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia.

Presenting the medal to the President at State House Czechoslovak ambassador to Zambia Mr Josef Gandel said the medal was a great honour from the Central Committee of his country.

He described Dr Kaunda as true son of Africa whose good leadership qualities have been applauded all over the world.

Ambassador Gandel also pointed out that Dr Kaunda has maintained good relations between the leadership of Czechoslovakia and Zambia.

Dr Kaunda later called for closer cooperation between the two countries and emphasised the need for concerted efforts to fight forces of repression and oppression.

He told Ambassador Gandel that Zambia will always cherish the honour he has been bestowed with.

"This is a great honour we shall always cherish as a nation and as an individual,"

he told his audience which included Party Secretary-General, Grey Zulu, Prime Minister, Kebby Musokotwane and Secretary of State for Defence and Security, Alex Shapi.

Dr Kaunda said Zambia was very grateful to the people and leadership of Czechoslovakia pointing out that the honour given to him was in fact an honour to the people of Zambia to whom he is indebted.

Meanwhile, President Kaunda has praised Czechoslovakia for the important role she has played in the fight for victory over Nazism and Fascism and her continued support for the struggling peoples of the world still under oppression.

In a message to Czechoslovak President Dr. Gustav Husak on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of that country, Dr. Kaunda said Zambia applauded and saluted the heroic achievements of the people of Czechoslovakia.

The President who wished his counterpart continued personal good health.

CSO: 3400/394

ZAMBIA

MUDENDA PLEDGES CONTINUED SUPPORT FOR PLO

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 May 85 p 7

[Text]

ZAMBIA will continue to give its unqualified support to the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in its struggle for a Palestinian home land.

Chairman of the Appointment and Disciplinary committee Mr Elijah Mudenda said Zambia supported the full implementation of all United Nations resolutions on the creation of a free Palestine.

Mr Mudenda was speaking at the official opening of the PLO embassy in Lusaka on Friday night which was attended by Dr Sami Musaliyam political advisor to PLO chairman Mr Yasser Arafat.

Mr Mudenda said the PLO's decision to open an embassy in the capital was a clear manifestation of the warm relations that existed between the PLO and Zambia.

"Today, we re-affirm our commitment and support and we call for the full implementation of all United Nations resolutions on the creation of a free Palestine. In this respect Zambia will continue to work with all progressive forces of the

world in condemning Israel's expansionist policies, particularly in the usurpation of Arab land and unjustified massacres of Palestinian peoples," Mr Mudenda said.

The opening of the embassy would assist much in coordinating efforts towards the fulfilment of the goals of the Palestinian people under PLO leadership.

And Dr Musaliyam said Zambia's principled stand contrasted sharply with the unjust position adopted by the United States which had refused to recognise the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

Washington continued to give unlimited and unconditional support to Israel enabling it to continue with its policies of aggression and war against the Palestinians and other Arabs.

And speaking in an interview later, Dr Musaliyam who is also member of the central committee of the PLO said there had been attempts by some states in the Middle East to disrupt the unity of the PLO.

1 July 1985

ZAMBIA

COURT REFUSES TO HEAR ZCTU SUIT AGAINST SUBSCRIPTION LAW

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 15 May 85 p 1

[Text]

AN APPEAL by the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU), against the government for the invocation of Statutory Instrument Number Six which empowers the state to stop deductions of union subscriptions for workers who go on illegal strike was yesterday dismissed by the Kitwe High Court.

High Court Judge, Mr Justice Anthony Lawrence said the decision made by the government to enforce Statutory Instrument Number Six early this year, could not be questioned by his court because it was made under statutory powers.

The decision also seemed to be based on policy and the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Frederick Hapunda, who signed the statutory instrument, could only be accountable to Parliament, judge Lawrence explained.

He was making a ruling on the legal battle between the ZCTU and the government in which the former were asking the court to declare Statutory Instrument Number Six null and void because Mr Hapunda had no power or jurisdiction to make the order.

The ZCTU, through its lawyer, Mr Stephen Malama of Jacques and Partners, further contended that Statutory Instrument Number Six infringed on the rights of the labour movement and was not in accordance with the laws of the land.

But this was strongly conte-

sted by acting parliamentary draftsman, Mr Abdulaziz Kinariwala for the State, who urged the court to uphold the decision made by the government in enforcing Statutory Instrument Number Six, saying it was aimed at discouraging trade unions from advocating for illegal strikes and workers from going on strikes.

In a 50-minute illegal ruling, Mr Justice Lawrence said the Minister of Labour and Social Services, who signed the statutory instrument, acted within the powers bestowed on him under Sub-Section 12 of the Industrial Relations Act and his court could not question the reasonableness of this government policy.

Ministers and government departments were accountable to Parliament for what they did in regard to efficiency and policy and Parliament was their only judge, Mr Justice Lawrence observed.

He told the packed court, which included ZCTU chairman-general, Mr Frederick Chiluba, his deputy, Mr Hubert Bweupe, assistant general secretary, Mr Chitalu Sampa and other senior labour leaders, that the only

authority which could intervene in their case was Parliament.

On claims by the ZCTU that the illegal strike condition upon which the minister relied when making Statutory Instrument Number Six was extraneous and irrelevant because he did not take into full consideration matters in Section 20(2) of the Industrial Relations Act, Judge Lawrence said:

"Under Section 20 (1) the minister may by statutory instrument make orders for the deductions of subscriptions by employers from the wages of employees who are members of any trade union but by Sub-Section 2, certain conditions should be met.

"The question therefore is what are these conditions which justify the minister's making an order? I do not think they are the conditions laid down in Section 20(2)," Mr Justice Lawrence said.

He said the task of showing that the minister had acted unlawfully and ultra-vires should have been proved by the ZCTU but this was not the case.

"It is incumbent on the applicants to show that what the minister did was unlawful and ultra-vires in regards to the powers conferred on him by Section 20 of the Industrial Relations Act," Mr Justice Lawrence said.

ZAMBIA

GDR PLEDGES CONTINUED AID, TRAINING

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 8 May 85 p 5

[Text]

THE German Democratic Republic (GDR) has pledged to be a true ally of Zambia in the common struggle against imperialism, apartheid and other evil forces.

Speaking on the eve of his country's 40th anniversary of liberation from Nazism, GDR's Ambassador to Zambia, Mr Peter Gonschorek said that his country and Zambia maintain relations of friendship and close co-operation, which will help them in this struggle.

He said that his country had suffered great losses of life because of Hitler's Nazism that is why it was determined to stand by Zambia and

any other peoples fighting against imperialism of any kind.

The ambassador assured that his country will continue to assist Zambia in all areas of development as it was currently doing.

"Up to the end of this year about 800 young Zambians will get training in different subjects in the GDR," he said.

Presently, he said, agricultural experts from his country were working at the airport farm in Lusaka.

The bilateral relations existing between the two countries was also evident from the visits that the countries' leaders have exchanged in the past.

CSO: 3400/394

ZAMBIA

EMERGENCY FOOD AID NEEDED IN LUANGWA DISTRICT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 May 85 p 1

[Article by Austin Chijikwa]

[Text] **MORE than 9,000 people in Luangwa district and in Chief Shikabeta's area in Lusaka Rural are starving and many lives may be lost if relief food is not delivered within two months.**

Luangwa governor Mr Stanslaus Nyamkandeka told me that the hunger situation which was caused by the destruction of crops by floods was reaching frightening proportions.

Out of a population of

about 12,000 people, more than 9,000 were in crying need of emergency aid and he feared that if relief supplies were not forthcoming within the next two months they would die.

Some villagers had "managed to harvest few" bags of maize but these were already running out.

The situation has been aggravated by monkeys

which are destroying cotton fields from which farmers hoped to raise money to buy food.

DESTROYED

In what villagers said was a "strange development", monkeys have resorted to eating green cotton balls.

I found a group of monkeys in the council farm and was shown thousands of cotton balls which were destroyed by the animals.

"This is double fate: Our situation is critical. Monkeys have resorted to eating cotton balls and we have no hope that we will have yields," said Mr Nyamkandeka as the monkeys were scampering from the field.

The Party in the area was compiling a list of the worst affected families in all the 15 wards for submission to higher authorities.

The governor expressed bitterness with the Zambia Red Cross Society for not helping the hunger-stricken peasants.

The society had asked the district authorities to give them statistics in November last year. These were supplied but nothing had been forthcoming.

"The Red Cross Society has taken us for a ride. If it was not able to help, then why ask for statistics?" he said.

He commended the Christian Children's Fund (CCF) for its efforts to help children with uniforms and other school requirements.

The World Food Programme (WFP) had given the district sorghum seeds for planting in the next season.

Sorghum and cotton are the only crops which can grow well there because most of the area is hilly.

Chief Mpuka of the Chikunda said his area was the hardest hit and appealed to the Party and its Government to mobilise food for them to avert catastrophe.

Speaking at his farm where he was harvesting sorghum the chief blamed the heavy rains for wreaking havoc to the crops.

But Mr Nyamkandeka was optimistic saying the people were being encouraged to grow more food next season. Land would be re-allocated so that all families were given plots.

Since the district was a battle ground during the liberation wars in Zimbabwe and Mozambique, many people had run away from fertile land. Now that there was peace they would be resettled.

Chief Shikabeta said although a few of his people had enough food more than 1,700 were starving.

The Soli chief said more than 300 bags of maize had been sent there by the Party and its Government but these were lying at Chongwe because of transport problems. (See also Page 5.)

In Lusaka, new Member of the Central Committee for Lusaka Province Mr Bautis Kapulu said he needed time before he could comment on the plight of people in the affected areas.

Secretary to the Cabinet Mr Evans Willima said through his secretary that he was preparing for a meeting and had no time to comment on the issue, while the Zambia Red Cross Society secretary-general Mrs Faith Mwila was not available.

ZAMBIA

POLAND OFFERS AID PACKAGE FOR AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURING

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 6 May 85 p 1

[Text]

POLAND has offered Zambia a package economic deal worth millions of Kwacha to strengthen agricultural development and the manufacturing sector.

Leader of the Polish parliamentary delegation Mr Zbigniew Gertych said in Livingstone yesterday that negotiations are going on with Zambia to identify which fields need Polish assistance.

Speaking aboard the Makumbi cruise boat on the Zambezi River, Mr Gertych said the Polish government was prepared to invest millions of Kwacha into development projects in Zambia.

Mr Gertych said once negotiations are completed which include trade pacts, Poland would plough some of its resources into agriculture, mining, processing and the manufacture of copper products.

He said, other projects being discussed are steel and glass works, sugar, building of factories to produce construction materials and technical assistance.

Each of these projects, he said, is estimated to cost between K8 to K24 million, adding that it was up to Zambia to identify the areas in which Polish assistance is needed most.

"The offer has already been made to the Zambian government and talks are going on over trade pacts and technical assistance and it is hoped the current visit will help conclude these discussions as we have come to get acquainted with obstacles standing in our trade relations," Mr Gertych said.

He said more than 100 Polish experts are working in Zambia in several sectors including the copper industry.

When asked what items

Poland would be interested in importing when a trade pact is signed, Mr Gertych said his country would negotiate to buy from Zambia such agricultural produce like cotton, which he said was of high quality, coffee and other raw materials would be imported from Zambia.

Mr Gertych said Poland would be interested in importing copper direct from Zambia while at the same time assisting the nation in setting up its own copper processing plants.

"Being a nation exploited under colonialism for many decades, Zambia has taken impressive and valuable strides in its political, social and economic structural organisation," the Polish parliamentary leader said.

Earlier, Southern Province member of the Central Committee, Mr Mungoni Liso applauded the excellent political and economic relations between Poland and Zambia.

Mr Liso said Zambia had a fair share of the Polish community who were contributing to the development of the nation in many spheres

of economic endeavour.

The MCC was speaking at Hotel Musi-qa-Tunya Inter-Continental when he welcomed the Polish parliamentary delegation to a cocktail party he hosted in their honour. —

Mr Liso said Zambia has received tremendous support from Poland since independence and noted that some Polish nationals who have settled in Zambia since the 1940s, have distinguished themselves well in industry.

While praising the good political relations, Mr Liso said however, that the economic relations left much to be desired.

"While everything is well at the political level, trade between Zambia and Poland is not what it should be among friends. We must trade more and enhance our co-operation," Mr Liso said.

In reply, leader of the Polish delegation, Mr Gertych commended Zambia for having achieved a lot since independence and attributed this to the socialist path which the party UNIP, has taken.

The delegation was accompanied to Livingstone by deputy speaker of the National Assembly, Mr Leonard Kombe and Nalolo MP, Mr Njekwa Anamela.

CSO: 3400/394

ZAMBIA

BUMPER HARVEST EXPECTED THIS YEAR

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 May 85 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA expects a bumper harvest this year and ten million grain bags have been ordered for the maize collection exercise.

Prime Minister Musokotwane revealed this in Kabwe yesterday.

Mr Musokotwane was addressing a meeting of Central Province Cooperative Marketing Union board members, bankers and Namboard officials at Kabwe Urban district council chamber.

Replying to remarks by CPCMU chairman Mr Lodge Kambela over the supply of empty grain bags, Mr Musokotwane said:

"I share your anxiety over empty grain bags. But this does not mean that the Party and its Government is indifferent to the problem."

Arrangements had been made to import three million grain bags and these were expected to arrive in Zambia before the end of the month.

"We have made contingency arrangements for the importation of seven million empty grain bags from Bangladesh to meet the shortfall.

"We expect about ten million bags of maize."

He assured the meeting that everything possible was being done to resolve the problem before the marketing season starts next month.

He dispelled fears of "politics" interfering with marketing arrangements. He said on the contrary "nothing can succeed without politicisation".

Earlier Mr Musokotwane said Namboard and provincial cooperative unions should coordinate their operations and ensure that all produce was hauled to safety during this year's marketing season.

"We will not tolerate professional rivalry from either Namboard or the unions. We expect the two organisations to work together because they have one goal—to buy all the crops from farmers."

Mr Musokotwane was accompanied by Works and Supply Minister Mr Haswell Mwale, Cooperatives Minister Mr Justin Mukando, Minister of State for Agriculture and Water Development Mr Daniel Munkombwe and Minister of State for Labour and Social Services Mr Richard Banda.

The meeting was opened by newly-appointed Central Province Member of the Central Committee Mr Rankin Sikasula who said the region's crop production figures had shot up by 20 per cent—the highest throughout Zambia.

Mr Kambela feared that late arrival of grain bags would result in farmers

failing to deliver their crops on time.

He called for a "decisive agreement" over crop marketing arrangements between Namboard and the cooperatives as discussions had dragged on for some time now.

Government should define the role of the unions over marketing of produce.

Mr Musokotwane said cooperatives in Zambia were a way of life and the Party and its Government had no desire to weaken them.

And Chifubu Member of Parliament Mr Godfrey Simasiku has appealed to the Office of the Prime Minister to retrieve the more than 70,000 empty grain bags now lying idle at the Zambia Railways shed in Ndola.

The Government should repossess the bags which have been lying there for more than five months after the consignment was seized from a goods train bound for Zaire.

Mr Simasiku said there was a danger of the sacks disappearing unless they were transferred to the customs and excise yard.

ZAMBIA

RELIEF FOOD ARRIVES FROM ZIMBABWE

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 11 May 85 p 1

[Text]

PART OF the 40,000 tonnes of maize imported from Zimbabwe to cover a shortfall between now and July has started arriving in the country.

Deputy representative of the World Food Programme (WFP) in Zambia, Mr Carlo Volhl said yesterday that the maize started arriving in the country recently.

He said Zambian and Zimbabwean transporters were engaged in the maize haulage although the number of trucks is small compared to the job that has to be done.

Mr Volhl said if the job is to be completed in time, there was need to have the number of trucks engaged in the exercise increased.

He also pointed out that the question of tyres and tubes as well as spare parts should not be overlooked by the concerned parties in the delivery of the maize.

Mr Volhl said at present, the country needs about K20 million for the importation of emergency food. For food alone K10 million is needed while K5 million would be absorbed in buying grain bags and the remaining K5 million is needed for spares including tyres and tubes.

He indicated that if all the 40,000 tonnes of maize is hauled in good time, truckers engaged in the exercise would be able to concentrate on transporting local produce from rural depots.

ZAMBIA

LABOR CHIEF ISSUES CHECK OFF SYSTEM GUIDELINES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 May 85 p 1

[Text]

THE Government yesterday issued guidelines on the check off system after the revocation of trade union (deduction of subscriptions) regulations of 1985 Statutory Instrument Number Six signed by Minister of Labour and Social Services Mr Frederick Hapunda on January 20.

In the guidelines circulated to the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions, the Zambia Federation of Employers (ZFE) and all labour officers, labour commissioner Mr Musa Chitangala says the check off system is characterised by the principle of "voluntarism".

Under the system, a trade union may negotiate with an employer "for the purpose of inducing him, in principle, to becoming party to the check off system. However, neither the employer nor the employee can be compelled or forced into entering into a check off system," he said.

When an employer deducts money from a worker's salary, this should be with the full consent of the employee.

It will become necessary for the employer — if challenged by the employee — to be able to prove that permission was granted.

"It is in this regard that the employer must satisfy himself fully and be able to prove it in court of law if necessary that the employee authorised him to make deductions."

Mr Chitangala says a list of names of employees purporting to be signed by the employees themselves is not sufficient authority nor adequate evidence.

"It is necessary for each employee to give his own individual and personal authority in writing. A prudent employer will take steps to see that the authority is given in the presence of a witness," he said.

Any employer who rejects a list of names supplied by a trade union will be legally justified in so doing "since such a list will not constitute evidence of adequate authority as envisaged in section 19 of the Act."

An employer who acts

on the list supplied to him by a trade union and is later sued by an employee for making unauthorised deductions can "well find himself having to refund such deductions to the employee and will therefore, suffer the loss out of his own pocket."

He says Statutory Instrument Number Six which is aimed at punishing unions whose members resort to strike action is "fully in force and some trade unions are now feeling the effects of this statutory instrument."

"It has since come to my notice that a number of trade unions which have lost the due-shop order facility by virtue of the application of Statutory Instrument Number Six have resorted to seeking implementation of a check off system with the employers concerned.

The check system is in legal terms a means by which deductions are made by agreement.

"From the foregoing, it can be seen that a check off system is basically an exercise restricted to an individual employee and the employer, characterised by the principle of voluntarism."

ZAMBIA

ZIMBA CALLS FOR STATE-LABOR DISCUSSIONS

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 11 May 85 p 1

[Text]

THE GOVERNMENT has been urged to convene a meeting with labour leaders to discuss differences which have strained relations between the two parties.

If the government was convinced that the present economic problems were a result of work stoppages, a conference similar to the one called by former Minister of Labour and Social Services Mr Munukayumbwa Sipalo in 1967 should be convened to work out new methods of avoiding them.

This appeal was made in Kitwe yesterday by Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) general secretary, Mr Newsteadimba in a paper presented to the human resource management workshop organised by the Zambia Federation of Employers.

In the paper, presented on his behalf by ZCTU director of social and economic research, Mr James Mazyupa, Mrimba said there was a greater need for communication between leaders in the labour movement and the Party and its government during these hard times of economic difficulties.

Mrimba said in a country like Zambia whose foundation was built on industrial participatory democracy and the philosophy of humanism there was need for effective communication because authorities could not afford resentment of their decisions by any part of the community.

He said most differences which had strained relations between labour leaders and the Party and its government could not have arisen if there was effective and constant consultation and communication between the two parties.

"In recent years, since

the economic crisis, the authorities have tended to promulgate policies which they knew fully well would adversely affect workers but no measures had been taken to forestall the expected obvious reaction from them.

"Workers in return have not taken kindly to such situations because they have felt victimised and have felt only pressure could enable them seek redress. It is therefore essential that effective consultation and communication takes place before important decisions affecting the interests of the workers are announced," he said.

He said the opening of a dialogue between the labour leaders and the government was even more urgent now because the Ministry of Labour and Social Services had become ineffective.

Red tape, protocol and bureaucratic tendencies had crippled

led the ministry and it was no longer in a position to effectively arbitrate on labour issues, Mr Zimba charged.

He accused the Ministry of failing to act with the promptness and decisiveness befitting a "referee" in industrial relations.

He said all the Ministry knew was to condemn workers whenever differences arose instead of getting to the root causes of the problems.

"We have now reached a stage where workers are being subjected to submit themselves as wrong doers and managements as infallibles. This should not be the case because the ministry should look at all issues objectively," Mr Zimba said.

He said on its part, the ZCTU was ready to play an active part in the improvement of industrial relations in the country.

"The ZCTU recognises the fact that interests of organised workers are in no way different from those of the rest of the Zambian citizens and that these interests can best be served by unions co-operating with employers and the government.

"However, this should be on a free and responsible basis to improve our weak economy because we realise we can do little to promote social participation in industrial development if conflicts of interests squander our energies and leave us no time to think about medium and long-term objectives," Mr Zimba said.

He said the labour movement was aware of the huge task it has to play in building Zambia and this is why its leaders were ready to share ideas with employers and attached great importance to good industrial relations in the country.

ZAMBIA

MALAUNI SAYS STATE SUPPORTS LABOR IN PRINCIPLE

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 14 May 85 p 1

[Text]

GOVERNMENT has no intention of crushing the labour movement in the country but is seriously concerned by the amount of indiscipline among workers, Ministry of Labour and Social Services Permanent Secretary Mr Vincent Malauni said yesterday.

He said Government cannot glorify indiscipline and the labour movement should take immediate steps to rectify the situation.

Mr Malauni said this in Livingstone when he gave a lecture to a joint seminar of top union officials in the public sector on the subject. **The Future of Industrial Relations in Zambia.**

He told the seminar participants that the labour movement in Zambia was one of the strongest in Africa and this was because of the importance the Party and its Government attached to it.

Mr Malauni's comments were apparently prompted by recent charges from labour leaders alleging that Government was out to crush trade unions in the country.

"It is true that the Party and its Government has expressed serious concern at the way things have been going for a long time now on the industrial relations front, things that clearly displayed indiscipline on a very wide scale," he said.

He emphasised that since indiscipline cannot be glorified, the labour market should take effective steps to rectify the situation.

He however, said that although the labour movement

was powerful in the country, the power must be used prudently and for constructive purposes especially in these times of economic problems.

Injudicious use of power, Mr Malauni said, was dangerous because it corrupts and "absolute power corrupts absolutely."

He assured that the Party and its Government will continue to recognise the importance of trade unions in the country and encourage development of a stable and unified movement for the benefit of not only workers in the organised sector but the nation as a whole.

"But at the same time, Government will ensure that the laws governing our industrial relations are respected by those concerned," Mr Malauni said.

The Permanent Secretary also called on labour leaders to raise their eyes above the horizon of the past era of lawlessness in the industrial relations field and aspire to a better climate while employers should also do the same.

And ZCTU chairman general, Mr Frederick Chiluba has appealed to leaders in the labour movement and the government not to allow any internal misunderstanding to confuse and discomfort them.

Mr Chiluba said employers and workers through the Party and its Government machinery, should intensify the already existing relations so that against the background of scarce resources, they can find some formula to share the national cake equitably.

Mr Chiluba said this in a speech read on his behalf by ZCTU General Secretary Mr Newstead Zimba at the same leadership seminar at the museum Conference Hall in Livingstone.

We have made it clear through our constitution that our role is trade unionism for economic development of the country and the well being of the workers.

In a vote of thanks, Assistant General Secretary of the Civil Servants Union of Zambia, Mr Hosi Mapempe urged ZCTU leaders to fight tooth and nail to ensure that the labour movement is not turned into a mass organisation.

He said the labour movement did not come into existence by accident but that it existed because of the wish of the Zambian people.

CSO: 3400/389

ZAMBIA

ZFE BANS STRIKING WORKERS FROM RECEIVING PAY

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 7 May 85 p 1

[Text]

THE ZAMBIA Federation of Employers [ZFE] has with immediate effect banned its members from paying workers their full wages for the days they go on illegal strike.

Chairman of the ZFE Mr Ephraim Chibwe said in Lusaka yesterday that his members take full responsibility for the mushrooming of illegal strikes because they have in the past paid workers full wages even for the days they withdrew their labour.

"We accept the blame, but from now on, we will not pay workers who resort to illegal strikes," Mr Chibwe said.

This move follows an observation by President Kaunda last week that the reluctance by most employers to enforce labour laws and regulations has contributed to the spate of illegal strikes.

Dr Kaunda said the timidity of employers and ignorance of their own constitutions have given workers the impression that they were entitled to full pay even after going on illegal stoppage of work.

Dr Kaunda warned that the Party and its Government will not tolerate illegal strikes especially now that the country was struggling to resuscitate its ailing economy.

"In view of the directive from President Kaunda, employers will not at any time in future pay employees who go on illegal strike," Mr

Chibwe emphasised.

He however, stated that it has not been a deliberate policy of the ZFE to pay workers who have gone on illegal strikes but that the intention has been to create industrial harmony within the organisations concerned.

The intention, Mr Chibwe said, has not been to encourage and support workers who resort to illegal strikes.

The ZFE Chairman also called for a tripartite meeting to be organised under the auspices of the Ministry of Labour and Social Services so that the parties concerned can discuss and formulate policies which will bring about industrial harmony in the country.

Mr Chibwe was referring to a meeting involving Government, ZFE and trade unionists where they can map out a strategy aimed at maintaining good industrial relations.

He said the state of the economy was such that the country cannot afford loss of man-hours adding that it was in the interest of "all of us to increase productivity in our industries as illegal strikes only produce negative results."

Making his first comment on the order by Government in January to stop employers from deducting union contributions when its members go on illegal strike, Mr Chibwe

said the move was not aimed at disrupting the smooth flow of funds into union coffers.

Mr Chibwe was commenting on the revoked Trade Union (deductions of subscription) Regulation, 1985 in terms of Section 20 of the Industrial Relations Act.

He explained that under the new system, a collective agreement between the managements and unions will not include the provision of deducting union dues as members have to make a voluntary contribution.

"Under the present arrangement, we will not be required to deduct union dues of all members without their consent like in the past," he said.

He said employers will now be required to enter into individual negotiations with their employees on whether they want their contribution to the union deducted from their salaries.

He added that under the new system, the unions will then be able to know who are the true members as this also applies to UNIP where members make individual payments.

Commenting on workers' participation in decision-making, Mr Chibwe said the ZFE has recognised the benefits to workers under such an arrangement and have undertaken appropriate steps to achieve positive results.

The ZFE, Mr Chibwe said realises that workers' participation is here to stay and support it in principle.

CSO: 3400/390

ZAMBIA

SALARY INCREASES NOT YET IMPLEMENTED

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 16 May 85 p 5

[Text] WORKERS in financial institutions whose unions and managements signed collective agreements for salary increments ranging from 15 to 27 per cent early last month have not yet received their benefits.

Zambia Union of Financial Institutions and Allied Workers (ZUFIAW) general secretary, Mr Chiwala Chibesakunda said in Lusaka at the weekend that workers are still waiting for their pay rises.

He said that he was aware that the prices and Incomes Commission ratified the agreements reached between the unions and employers but that there were still some delays to implement what was agreed upon.

Mr Chibesakunda said the workers should have been given their benefits a long time ago and the slow pace at which government was processing the salary increases was a matter of concern.

He complained that there was a lot of red tape in the manner in which salary increases were being processed.

"The workers have been waiting patiently for their benefits. They understand the situation but if it wasn't for the red tape, they should have already got their benefits," he said.

He pointed out that the salary increases cannot be effected because they have not yet been gazetted.

The institutions affected include the Zambia National Provident Fund, (ZNPF), Zambia National Commercial Bank (ZNCB), Zambia National Building society (ZNBS), Zambia Agricultural Finance Company (AFC), and the Zambia State Insurance Corporation.

In March this year, Zambia State Insurance Corporation (ZISC) workers went on strike demanding salary increments and only resumed work after their union and management concluded an agreement for pay rises.

CSO: 3400/391

ZAMBIA

DISTRICT PAYS ADB CONTRACTOR INSTEAD OF STATE

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 3 May 85 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE Ndola Urban District Council has had to pay a contractor K4 million, which was supposed to be paid by the government for its water reticulation project in Minsundu farming area, being carried out under an African Development Bank loan.

The government has failed to release funds for the project as agreed under the ADB agreement in which the bank is supposed to provide only the foreign exchange component of the total amount required for the work, which will include the construction of water and sewage works.

This came to light during a full council meeting on Thursday during which councillors queried district executive secretary, Dr Chishala Chitoshi why the council had to pay the contractor K4 million when the project is supposed to be financed by the bank.

Dr Chitoshi explained that under the agreement the bank would only provide for equipment for which foreign exchange would be required while the government is supposed to fund the project in local currency requirements.

"What happened is that the contractor went on site and it was a requirement that he be paid K4 million. Since the government has not released this money, the council had to pay the contractor. If we failed to pay the contractor it would have meant cancelling the contract which would have cost the council a lot of money," he said.

According to the council

minutes, the council experienced an excess in payments because of the K4 million paid to the contractor in addition to another K524,000 paid out to various contractors for capital projects.

Dr Chitoshi hoped that the government would pay the council the K4 million as soon as the payment had affected the council's liquidity position.

Councillors said they were worried about the repayment of the money to the council because it would be embarrassing for council of its size to fail to pay its workers.

Councillor Cleaver Mukuka, who is Member of Parliament for Bwana Mkubwa, offered to assist the council in pressurising for the payment of the money but wondered which ministry was responsible for the disbursement of the money for the loan because an official in one of the ministries had told him that he knew nothing about it.

Dr Chitoshi said while the councils go through the Ministry of Decentralisation, the money for the project was disbursed by the Ministry of Finance where there is an officer who is directly responsible for the ADB loans.

ZAMBIA

MUSOKOTWANE HINTS AT CIVIL SERVICE OVERHAUL

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 6 May 85 p 1

[Text]

PRIME MINISTER, Kebby Musokotwane has said making the civil service more effective and strengthening the agricultural industry will be his major preoccupations during his term of office.

Speaking on Television Zambia's Sunday Interview programme last night, Mr Musokotwane said his priorities would be to carry on from where his predecessors left and use all that has already been laid down as a springboard for further strategies.

To achieve these objectives, he said, he will involve everyone at his disposal and will continue to seek guidance from his fellow leaders on numerous issues that may crop up in his work.

"I will have to look at how the civil service can be made effective and see whether we can improve our agricultural industry," he said.

The prime Minister noted that the country was undergoing a critical period which required summoning expertise and professionalism of all its nationals for the economy to pick up.

"As a nation, we should work together and see how best we can run our economy," he said pointing out that the development of the economy will not depend on what he will do during the term of office but on what all the six

million people in the country will have to offer in their various jobs.

He said the problems the nation is currently facing are not entirely of its own making but that they have stemmed from the repercussions of the worldwide economic recession.

"We will have to try hard and influence the international community to see what impact their decisions have on us," he said.

Mr Musokotwane said having been in his new office for just a few days, he could not commit himself into announcing what fresh strategies he has in mind but was hopeful that under the guidance of President Kaunda and with the assistance from ministers, his work will be made easier.

He disclosed that after taking up the appointment as Prime Minister his office has been flooded with over 300 letters and over 70 telex messages all carrying views on what people expected from him.

He said he will give due consideration to every suggestion forwarded to him and apply some of them where possible adding that he was open to receive anyone because he strongly feels that people's views should not be ignored.

The Prime Minister further said that there was still a lot to be done as an economic boom was not expected to come overnight.

Mr Musokotwane who views his appointment as a challenge to the youth of Zambia pointed out that he will occasionally liaise with the labour movement as they are also a vital component in the development of the country.

Asked whether he succeeded in his previous appointment as Minister of Finance, Mr Musokotwane said during his term of office as Finance Minister he made a number of decisions which made him unpopular but never regrets because some of the decisions have been workable and proving good to the economy of the country.

He cited the ban on people travelling abroad for shopping as a way of curbing misuse of foreign exchange and wiping out of tax on farmers as some of the decisions he made which have proved fruitful to the nation.

"I cannot really say I succeeded or failed as minister of Finance but I will leave it to the people themselves to judge," he said.

He admitted, however, that the Ministry of Finance gave him headaches and pointed out that among his other previous appointments, he was satisfied in the Ministries of Youth and sport and General Education and Culture.

ZAMBIA

ILO TO BOOST SERVICES FOR TRAINING, SMALL INDUSTRY

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 7 May 85 p 1

[Text]

THE International Labour Organisation (ILO) has pledged to strengthen its training, research and consultancy services in Zambia to adequately prepare workers to meet increasing challenges in government and industry.

The pledge was made in Kitwe yesterday by ILO regional adviser for Eastern and Southern Africa, Dr Martin Jagdeo Boodhoo when he opened a human resource management and industrial relations seminar organised by the Zambia Federation of Employers at Edinburg Hotel.

Dr Boodhoo said the ILO was aware that the development of human resources in African countries required positive action because the continent's greatest asset was manpower.

He said there was great need for the mobilisation and effective utilisation of the labour force because human resources in Zambia in particular and Africa in general was a major instrument for development.

He said the ILO, through its

manpower training programmes in Zambia, was keen to help the nation reassess the role of respective training institutions to establish how the existing manpower resources could be rationalised.

Dr Boodhoo said the intention of his organisation was to help run training programmes for workers in vital sectors of the industry which had a direct bearing on the economy and general economic development.

He announced that the ILO with the assistance of the World Bank would soon start training programmes for workers under the Zambia Forestry and Forest Industries Corporation (ZAFFICO) as part of its manpower development programme in Zambia.

The ILO was also actively involved in providing advisory services to the ZIMCO Institute of Management and the Management Services Board in addition to the rehabilitation project for the handicapped. Dr Boodhoo disclosed:

He said these programmes

undertaken by the ILO were a practical approach to assist Zambia develop and utilise its manpower to the maximum to enable them meet the growing challenges in government and industry.

ILO was ready to assist Zambia in many ways so long the government approached the organisation after identifying areas of assistance, the regional adviser said.

He explained that another area the ILO was actively involved in was the development of small-scale industries in collaboration with the Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO).

He lauded the Zambia Federation of Employers (ZFE) for organising the seminar saying the question of manpower development did not require a theoretical approach but a practical one.

He said he was generally very impressed with the efforts made by the ZFE, the government and other training institutions in Zambia in improving training programmes for workers.

CS0: 3400/390

1 July 1985

ZAMBIA

ENVOYS MUST ACCOUNT FOR EXPENDITURES PUBLICLY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 May 85 p 1

[Text]

TWO high commissioners and one ambassador from Zambian missions abroad have been summoned to appear before the parliamentary public accounts committee to explain irregularities reported to the National Assembly during its last sitting, Foreign Affairs acting permanent secretary Mr Simataa Akapelwa confirmed yesterday.

Mr Akapelwa, who is the ministry's under-secretary in charge of administration and finance named the envoys as Mr Puttcho Ngonda, ambassador to Washington, Lieutenant-General Peter Zuze, high commissioner to London and Mr Willie Mwondela, high commissioner to Nairobi, Kenya.

Mr Akapelwa did not indicate when the three diplomats arrived in Zambia except saying: "Mr Ngonda, Mr Mwondela and General Zuze have come to answer the public accounts. We want them to explain what was said in the public accounts report."

The report expressed concern on the unauthorised expenditure in Zambia's missions abroad.

It noted that out of the authorised provision of K578,109 for the mission in Washington, K111,538 was excess expenditure.

The Nairobi mission over-spent by K6,387 from the authorised total provision of K394,400 said the report.

The committee which was chaired by Kafue Member of Parliament Mr Francis Matanda, now Lusaka Rural district governor, did not cite any test case for the London mission.

Mr Akapelwa dispelled rumours about the fate of a number of Zambia's diplomats serving abroad currently in Lusaka for

routine consultations.

He said many people were wondering what had happened to Zambia's ambassador to China, Mr Mainza Chona, high commissioner to Australia, Mr Jason Mfula and Zambia's high commissioner to Canada, Lieutenant-General Benjamin Mibenge.

"Please tell the people that these officers are here for routine consultations and nothing else," Mr Akapelwa stressed.

Arnold Raphael reports from London: A meeting to discuss the investment and development scene is to be held next week — without a single Zambian speaker.

It is no fault of the organisers. The London chamber of commerce and industry had been assured that they were "arranging for very senior Zambian representatives to expound upon the business potential in Zambia, both for existing businesses and for the huge untapped local resources".

In the event, those attending the meeting at the chamber's headquarters will have to be content with the two British speakers.

ZAMBIA

MASHEKE PRAISES NEW ARMY COMMANDER, URGES MODESTY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 May 85 p 1

[Text]

THE Zambia national defence forces must stay clean and vigilant if they are to successfully defend Zambia.

Outgoing army commander and new Defence Minister General Malimba Masheke said in Lusaka yesterday that the military must never be known for affluence but it should always reflect modesty and self-sacrifice.

At a colourful farewell parade staged for him by the Zambia Army at Arakan barracks, Gen Masheke said just as the soldiers took oath to die for their country, they must show care for the people they served and the property they protected.

"I would like all officers and men throughout the defence force to work hard towards building a strong and clean defence force. Our motto and guiding spirit should be to leave the force better than we found it."

The defence forces must not slacken in their duties despite the obvious constraints they were facing. It was common knowledge that finances were scarce but the little that was available should be put to full use.

"As soldiers, we must not be known for any affluence but always reflect modesty and self-sacrifice."

The army should feel proud that the few things that it had done had caught the eye of the appointing authorities who had decided that the

Defence Ministry should now be headed by a soldier.

The entire force should accept this as a challenge and should not relent in its duties.

He called for cooperation between soldiers and civilians to build a defence force that will be dedicated to duty and loyal to the leadership of the Party and its Government and the people of Zambia.

Gen Masheke told the audience, which included all service chiefs, that his new appointment was an achievement by the whole army.

His 21-year service in the army had shaped his character and his appointment should not, therefore, be credited to him alone.

He appealed to the soldiers to cooperate with their new commander, Major-General Christon Tembo who had been his deputy for almost five years.

He described Gen Tembo as a man of intelligence and unquestionable loyalty which was why President Kaunda had appointed him army commander.

Gen Tembo earlier said while the soldiers would miss Gen Masheke, they wished him well in his new job.

Gen Masheke had rendered distinguished and loyal service to Zambia.

Gen Masheke took over at a time when the defunct national defence force was disbanded in 1980 and the new Zambia Army did not have a clearly defined direction.

It required a lot of strength and vision by the commander to make firm decisions and implement them without undue external influence of biased considerations.

Gen Masheke had successfully resisted the numerous temptations of his office. There were many demands from various interests and pressure groups.

"The office of army commander is such a vital pivot in the nation that it can, if not properly managed, disturb the country's stability and progress. This is most undesirable and must be fought with all strength," Gen Tembo said.

This was what his predecessor had done which was why his name was now synonymous with the Zambia Army.

CSO: 3400/389

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

NEW EDITORS ANNOUNCED—President Kaunda has appointed ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL Editor-in Chief Mr Komani Kachinga to head the TIMES newspapers in the same capacity. In the same move, Dr Kaunda has appointed acting TIMES Newspapers Editor-in-Chief Mr Cyrus Sikazwe, as substantive editor-in-chief of the MAIL. Both appointments are with immediate effect. Mr Kachinga, formerly editor-in-chief of the Zambia News Agency (ZANA) was appointed to head the MAIL in 1981. Mr Sikazwe started his journalism career with the ZAMBIA MAIL, forerunner of the ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, in 1967 and in 1969 moved to the TIMES OF ZAMBIA where he served in various capacities including that of editor for the SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA. He received his newspaper management training from the International Institute for Journalism in Berlin. [Text] [Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 24 May 85 p 1]

NAMWALA ELECTION NULLIFIED—A Lusaka High Court yesterday nullified the election of Mr Biggie Nkumbula as member of Parliament for Namwala constituency because of the large-scale corruption and bribery that characterised his victory in the last presidential and parliamentary polls. Mr Justice Ayadurai Sivanandan said there was overwhelming evidence of bribery, illegal practices and corruption against Mr Nkumbula. Mr Nkumbula, who is son of late veteran politician Mr Harry Nkumbula was petitioned by Lusaka Rural Provincial Political Secretary Mrs Lily Monze. Judge Sivanandan said Mrs Monze proved that Mr Nkumbula and his agents who included prominent Namwala businessman Edward Munyinda, committed several acts of corruption and bribery to win the Namwala seat on 27 October 1983. He described Mr Nkumbula's witnesses as "shameless liars" who testified merely to scandalise Mrs Monze. Mr Justice Sivanandan singled out Billie Shamani, assistant veterinary officer, who claimed not to understand English but gave evidence that Mrs Monze gave him K600 to give K60 each to eight chiefs at a ceremony that never materialised. The judge said Mrs Monze's star witness Richard Maseka who campaigned and was Mrs Nkumbula's polling agent was corroborated by several others who admitted receiving some K40 weekly and free beers at Mr Munyinda's bar after campaigns.--ZANA. [Text] [Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 30 May 85 p 1]

BREAD SHORTAGE HITS LUSAKA—Bread, which of late has been in short supply, has completely run out of consumer shops including those belonging to the state. A snap survey carried out in Lusaka yesterday showed that bakeries had no [word indistinct] and most of them were concentrating on making sweet rolls. Shelves at ZCBC, NIEC, and Mwaiseni were empty of the commodity while some outlets

[words indistinct] and in other residential areas were also empty. Workers at Carousos [word indistinct] where they were found cleaning the premises, and there was no flour from the National Milling Company. Officials at National Milling Company were tight [word indistinct] over the issue, [phrase indistinct]. [Text] [Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 23 May 85 p 5]

SECURITY GROUPS IN CHISAMBA--Central Province member of the Central Committee, Mr Rankin Sikasula has called for the formation of security committees in sections, branches and wards in Chisamba in Kabwe Rural to reduce crime there. Mr Sikasula was in Chisamba to make investigations on reports that a new "breed" of cattle rustlers is on the loose in Kabwe Rural and farmers had called for intensified police patrols to curb the crime rate. At Ploughman's Arms, managing director, Mr Richard Kasanda commended the police for their efforts but told Mr Sikasula that the police needed reliable transport and fuel to carry out their work effectively. Mr Sikasula also heard that on Tuesday last week a man was gunned down by bandits in the Chisamba area. Farmers visited by Mr Sikasula called on him to initiate moves aimed at making the police make patrols during the day and night.--ZANA [Text] [Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 23 May 85 p 5]

CSO: 3400/437

1 July 1985

ZIMBABWE

ZAPU ELECTS BLACK BULL AS ELECTION SYMBOL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Jun 85 p 4

[Text]

BULAWAYO. — Zimbabwe's main opposition political party, Zapu, has adopted a black bull as the campaign symbol under which it will fight general elections due later this month.

The new bull symbol unveiled today replaces one of a swooping eagle, banned by the government last month because it resembles the insignia of an army unit.

Zapu leader Mr Joshua Nkomo told about 25 000 people at a fund-raising rally in Bulawayo, the capital of Matabeleland province and the party's power base. The black bull of Zimbabwe will chase away high prices, unemployment and violence. Its bellow will force

all the country's problems to flee."

He said the ban on Zapu's eagle and other opposition party symbols was a political trick by the government.

The symbols are printed on all ballot papers to enable illiterate voters to identify the party they are voting for.

Mr Nkomo also criticised amendments to the Electoral Act gazetted last week, which cut the minimum time for candidate nomination and campaigning before a poll from five weeks to 19 days, saying they were manoeuvres designed to put the opposition parties at a disadvantage.

CSO: 3400/422

1 July 1985

ZIMBABWE

MUZOREWA WARY OVER FREE ELECTION CLAIM BY MUGABE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Jun 85 p 10

[Text]

DURBAN. — Bishop Abel Muzorewa, leader of the United African Council (UAC), one of the parties contesting the Zimbabwe election starting on June 27, said yesterday he wondered how "free" the election would be.

The bishop, a former Prime Minister of Zimbabwe/Rhodesia, said that Mr Robert Mugabe, the present Prime Minister, had repeatedly stated that the election would be free.

He said the Prime Minister had also stated that there would be no intimidation of the Black voters who go to the poll on July 1 and 2 after the 100 000-odd Whites cast their votes on June 27.

The bishop said that he sincerely hoped that Mr Mugabe would keep his word and that the law enforcement agencies would see to it that there was no intimidation.

He said he would also be interested to see if the many overseas journalists, who are arriving in Zimbabwe at the weekend, would be given a free hand to go to any area they liked.

He said that during the last election there was no

doubt that intimidation had played a major role in the landslide victory of Mr Mugabe's Zanu-PF party. He said that he hoped journalists would be allowed to go to the rural areas where very often villagers were intimidated.

The bishop would not speculate when asked if he thought his party would hold onto their three parliamentary seats.

Mr Mugabe has vowed that he will wipe out the UAC in the election.

The parties contesting the election — there are nine in all — will be electioneering in earnest on Monday.

The only Black parties that have any large followings are Zanu-PF, Zapu-PF led by Dr Joshua Nkomo and the bishop's party, which mainly draws its strength from the Harare area and has very little following in the rural districts.

At this stage it appears that at least 150 foreign journalists from all over the world, including communist countries, will be reporting on the election.

Mr Mugabe is to begin his campaign with several big rallies in Matabeleland, normally regarded as the stronghold of Dr Nkomo.

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

JUSTICE MINISTER SUES MAGAZINE--HARARE--The Zimbabwean Minister of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, is suing the South African magazine, Drum, for R625 000 damages allegedly suffered as a result of an article published in October last year. Those being sued in the Harare high court are the Editor, Mr Stan Motjuwadi, the printers, Nasionale Pers, Keartlands and National Litho, and Kingstons, the Zimbabwe distributors. The Minister alleges that the magazine published an article containing false, malicious and defamatory words about him. He took exception to parts of the article which said, among other things: "Zvobgo has tripped up a few times, his behaviour is not always perhaps what Mugabe expects of his leaders. He has been known on at least one occasion to have criticised the country..." "Sources within Zanu (PF) say he is an unashamed regionalist." [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Jun 85 p 10]

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